

TWENTY PAGES.

FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER

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No. 1840.—Vol. LXXI.]

NEW YORK—FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 20, 1890.

[PRICE, 10 CENTS. \$4.00 YEARLY.
12 WEEKS, \$1.00.]



PREPARING FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—A SHOPPING SCENE ON GRAND STREET, NEW YORK CITY.—DRAWN BY HAL HUEST.

FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.

110 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

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WESTERN DEPARTMENT, 161, 163 Randolph Street, Chicago.
TRUMAN G. PALMER AND ELIAS C. CHAPIN, Managers.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 20, 1890.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA, IN ADVANCE.

One copy, one year, or 52 numbers	\$4.00
One copy, six months, or 26 numbers	2.00
One copy, for 13 weeks	1.00

FOREIGN SUBSCRIPTIONS.—To all foreign countries in the Postal Union, \$5 a year.

This paper is for sale by Messrs. Smith, Ainslie & Co., 25 Newcastle Street, Strand, London, W. C., England.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—At the request of a large number of amateur photographers throughout the country, who declare that they were greatly hampered in their effort to obtain suitable pictures for entry in our Amateur Photographic Contest by reason of the inclement weather, we have decided to extend the time for entering the competition until January 15th. The next contest will, therefore, close on that day instead of on the 1st of December. In order to deal fairly with those who have already entered, we shall afford them an opportunity to make other entries, if they so desire, and will relieve them from the obligation of attaching to their new entries the printed slip from the paper. This exemption is only extended, it must be understood, to those who have already competed and complied with all our requirements. We are glad to say that the interest in the competition is constantly increasing, and that it promises to be even more successful than the first one.

A WIDESPREAD interest has been manifested in the discussion of the origin of our race. One of the most profound and enthusiastic students of this question in late years is Lieutenant Totten, of Yale University, a gentleman of wide reputation as a student and thinker. His theory of the origin of the Anglo-Saxon race, and other theories worthy of consideration, are to be found in a contribution written for FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER by the Rev. James H. Ross, of East Somerville, Mass. This article, which will appear next week, will attract the general attention of those who have considered his proposition and are interested in its development.

CRUEL TREATMENT OF THE INSANE.

IT would be idle to deny that great cruelty has been and is now practiced toward the insane, the most unfortunate, the most helpless, and, until within a comparatively recent period, the most neglected of the unfortunate of the earth; but it would be unjust to assert that all of the insane, not alone in the State of New York but in the whole country as well, are cruelly treated. In this, as in many other things, the exception proves the rule.

But the cruelty shown to the insane seventy-five or one hundred years ago is not the cruelty that existed fifty, or even twenty-five years ago. Neither was the cruelty of the later time the same cruelty that is known now. In the earlier periods the cruelty was the outcome of a general belief that insanity was, at least to a very large degree, a moral perversion, and amenable alone to "moral" treatment. In those times the cruelty manifested was not unmingled with that grosser form of personal cruelty which arises not alone from ignorance, but from malice and inherent viciousness. It is safe to assert, however, that that kind of cruelty which is supposed by many to exist in the hospitals for the insane does not prevail to any appreciable extent. I am confident that in the asylums of the State of New York personal cruelty does not exist at all, save now and then in rare and isolated cases, and then only because every practical safeguard has failed to absolutely eliminate the ever-present element of perverted and debased human nature.

It is not true that insane patients are beaten, that they are remorselessly subjected to personal indignities merely for the purpose of giving vent to inborn malice or to avenge fancied personal insult. As a rule the attendants and employés of the hospitals for the insane in New York are intelligent, well-trained, and humane, and are under the control of properly educated physicians, subject to such rules and regulations as will furnish proper safeguards against abuse. This much, at least, has been accomplished within the past quarter of a century: in some instances it was accomplished earlier, and to the extent that places for the care and treatment of the insane have become hospitals, and wholly under the care and management of trained physicians, the personal abuse of patients has ceased.

To the lay reader it may be interesting to know of some of the cruelties that were committed toward the insane during the first half of the century, although at the time they were not regarded as cruelties. It appears, from the work of a recent distinguished writer on the insane, that among other things Dr. Benjamin Rush recommended the following methods of "moral" treatment: "A strait-waistcoat or a chair called the 'tranquilizer,' which is another name for the well-known restraint chair; secondly, privation of the patient's customary food; thirdly, pouring cold water into the coat-sleeves so that it might descend down the trunk and body generally; fourthly, the shower-bath continued for fifteen or twenty minutes, which one would wish to believe a misprint for 'seconds.' If all these modes of punishment fail of their intended effects, it will be proper to resort to the fear of death." Dr. Rush also recommended "the cold shower-bath in succession to the warm bath, which was to be heated above the natural temperature of the body." He kept the patient in the latter for an hour or two and then led him, smoking with vapor, to the shower-bath, which, he observes, gives the most powerful shock to the system." He adds: "Extorted cries and groans from persons who had been dumb for years." To these methods of treatment Dr. Rush adds as a commentary:

"By the proper application of these mild and terrifying modes of punishment chains will seldom, and the whip never be required to govern mad people. I except only from the use of the latter those cases in which a sudden and unprovoked assault on either physicians or keeper may render a stroke or two of the whip or the hand a necessary measure of self-defense."

It must not be forgotten that these "moral" methods of treatment were applied by, perhaps, one of the most distinguished physicians of his time. Dr. Rush stood pre-eminent among his contemporaries as one of the most learned and able of physicians, and as one of the most voluminous and accomplished writers upon the subject of insanity. It should be borne in mind, however, that these methods of treatment, which would be properly regarded now as shocking cruelties, were not necessarily allied to personal ill-treatment, and should be considered without relation to it. When, in addition to this, one reflects upon the ignorance and superstition which must have existed among the keepers of the insane at that period, it will be readily understood to what fearful cruelty they were subjected. It would appear, from the testimony of Mrs. Camp, that the benefits of personal cruelty were fully appreciated, for she tells Jonas Chuzzlewit, by way of recommending herself and partner as proper persons to care for Chuffey, that, "Betsey Prig has nussed a many lunatics, and well she knows their ways, which puttin' 'em right close afore the fire, when fractious, is the certainest and most composing."

But it is inconceivable that the insane will ever again be subjected to such cruelties. The cruelties of to-day, which, perhaps, are not personally quite so revolting, still cry out for redress; and the agitation for their correction cannot cease until they no longer exist; until insanity comes to be fully recognized by the people as a bodily disease, to be treated by appropriate medication and care like other diseases—with reference to its cure; that is, through the application of kindness, of pity, of sympathy, and the most skillful medical treatment,—in short, the application of those methods which are now considered essential to success in the treatment of all other diseases. It would be unjust to say that in the State of New York, or in the other States of the Union, the latter methods are not, to a large extent, in vogue. There are in this country a great number of hospitals for the insane where all these humane conditions exist and are developed to the highest possible degree. It is to be regretted, however, that in New York, as well as in other States of the Union, there are great numbers of the insane in confinement who receive no medical treatment worthy of the name, to say nothing of the entire absence of those well-recognized, equally important methods of treatment which are totally wanting.

Perhaps the most deplorable, refined, and far-reaching cruelty ever perpetrated in a free and enlightened government against the whole body of the insane poor, was that which was embodied in an act of the New York Legislature and which was enforced for nearly half a century, namely, the statute which legally divided the insane into two classes, the acute and the chronic. At this time it is difficult to conceive the state of public opinion or of medical science which calmly permitted such a wicked law to be enacted without the most indignant and violent protest. In order to see the absurdity and the indefensibility of this legislation, it is only necessary to take as an example any ordinary disease. What would be thought of a law which would say that a person suffering with consumption, after one year or two years' treatment, should legally be deemed incurable, and requiring that the person so afflicted—if he were a poor person—should be removed to a mere receptacle for consumptives, or to a poor-house, and there kept in confinement without further treatment until he died? Now, I venture to say that the two cases differ to no appreciable extent. In all the talk about the chronic insane, that is precisely what is meant.

It is assumed, and, if the words have any meaning or significance, it must be assumed, that legally chronicity means incurability, and that the insane are, after a definite length of time, beyond the hope of cure; and that, therefore, they might as well be in one place as another, and left without medical care or oversight to be slowly destroyed by the ravages of their disease. It has been estimated by careful observers that the average duration of the life of the insane after reception in a hospital is something below ten years. Now, at the expiration of what period during this time shall an insane person be deemed to be incurable? Shall it be at the expiration of one year, two years, three years, four years, or five years, and who is to determine the question, and under what circumstances? Unless I am grossly misinformed, there is not an experienced alienist physician in this country who would be willing to assert, except in an exceedingly small number of cases, or in certain special forms of the disease, that insanity is incurable. Unless that fact can be established beyond any reasonable doubt, it is nothing more nor less than the most relentless and pitiless cruelty to declare that an indigent person after undergoing treatment for one or two years, or any other time, is beyond the hope of cure, and must be condemned to the poor-house or other place, where, to say the most, he does not receive anything more than mere custodial care, and not always that. This idea cannot be given too much prominence in the discussion of the subject of how the insane shall be treated.

The last Legislature of the State of New York wisely swept out of existence the barbarous statute of 1842, and declared that the dependent insane are the wards of the State; that they all shall have equal care and treatment—such treatment as will, so far as possible, result in their recovery. Now, in some quarters, it is evident that the carrying into effect of this humane statute will be strongly resisted, and on what ground? Why, simply this: That the two thousand insane poor outside of the State hospitals are mostly chronic; that they are beyond the hope of cure; and that, therefore, they might just as well stay in the county poor-houses as to be put under treatment in the State hospitals.

The majority of these two thousand poor and dependent insane were at one time inmates of State hospitals—many of them as private patients—where they remained from one to two years, and sometimes longer, until by force of law they were obliged to go away in order that recent cases might have the preference. In fact, the people of the State, through its statutes, said to them substantially: "We have kept you poor people under treatment in these finely equipped State hospitals for a year or two; we have applied modern methods of treatment to you; we have

given you food, good clothing; we have given you exercise and amusements; we have seen that you were properly bathed, and that each of you were given fresh water for bathing purposes; we have seen that as occasion required you were given special diet; we have seen that you were looked after by trained, intelligent, and humane nurses; but your time now being up, and there being new cases who desire to come in, we are compelled to send you back to the county-house. We are sorry that you must go back and be subjected to the horrors and indignities incident to such a place, but we are powerless to prevent it."

There is an economical side to this question which should not be overlooked. Space forbids my saying more than that it cannot be doubted that the most skillful, the most intelligent, and the most humane treatment of the insane is the most economical. There is a negative cruelty which is permitted in some institutions toward the insane which should not be overlooked, the denial of those methods and appliances which modern science has declared to be necessary for the proper care and treatment of these unfortunates, and the absence of suitable amusements and employments. Of necessity, the insane must be aggregated in greater or smaller numbers. They are obliged to bear each other company from day to day. Now, to deny these people proper amusements and diversion, proper employment, would, I hardly think, be doubted as being cruel in the extreme. Fancy, if one can, an insane person—a sick person—being compelled to remain all day long within a ward, no matter how clean, how well ventilated, with nothing to divert the eye, with nothing to employ the hand; without pictures, without books or papers, without amusements, with an entire absence of light employment of any kind. Certainly none can doubt that a well person, to say the least, would find such a position extremely uncomfortable.

Now this is the condition of affairs which exists in many places where the insane are cared for. They are properly clothed, they are properly fed, they are given good medical attendance; but large numbers of them are denied the benefits of amusements, such as dancing, concerts, etc., pictures upon the walls, books, and papers, and even the lightest form of employment. To the credit of the State of New York it may be said that in most of the hospitals not only are pictures, books, and periodicals supplied, but the wards are beautifully decorated, amusement halls are afforded, dances are given, entertainments, theatricals, etc., are frequent, and plenty of light work, such as weaving of mats, knitting of stockings, etc., is furnished. When the time comes that all of the insane are comfortably housed, are properly clothed, are given comfortable beds, well ventilated rooms to sleep in, medical attendance in sufficient quantity and of the highest order, plenty of amusements and light work, and skilled attendants, selected with reference to their humanity, their patience, zeal, and intelligence, then it can be said that cruelty toward the insane does not exist.

E. Goodwin Brown.

State Lunacy Commissioner, Albany, N. Y.

A DEMOCRATIC PREDICTION.

THE St. Louis *Republic*, an open and avowed defender of free trade, has reached precisely the conclusion at which this paper arrived some time ago. It foresees that the change rapidly going on in the South by which it is becoming less of an agricultural and more of a manufacturing community is constantly lessening free-trade sentiment and forcing the conviction that the protective policy is the wisest and most expedient from the standpoint of self-interest. The *Republic* says:

"There is no apparent change in the attitude of the Southern States, but there is a very great real change. In reality they have been steadily adapting themselves to the conditions created by high-tariff taxation, and they will soon be in a position to profit by them as long as they exist. This shifts the line of division for tariff sectionalism. When the changed attitude of the Southern States makes itself felt—as it necessarily will—the South as a section will be virtually out of the fight. Southern States may acquiesce and fall in with one side or the other, but the issue will be on new lines. The old sectional alignment of the electoral college may hold until 1892. It can hardly hold after that."

The *Republic* turns away from the South to the Western agricultural States for a ray of hope, and thinks that they will assert themselves and exercise a power to dictate terms of settlement. It overlooks the fact that these States as well as the South are profiting enormously by the development of their manufacturing interests.

No one can close his eyes to what is going on. The protests from the manufacturers of Sheffield, France, Germany, and Austria against the passage of the McKinley bill, the meetings of English workmen to protest against the new American protective measure, the announcement that many foreign factories now running on American goods night and day will be compelled to close because of the McKinley bill, all tell the story. The tariff is indeed a tax, but it presses more heavily on the foreign manufacturer than on the American people. It is taxing our foreign competitor to death, closing up his factories, and at the same time upbuilding a splendid and remunerative market for our own workmen and manufacturers.

The growth of the iron industry in Alabama, of cotton manufacturing enterprises in several Southern States, the development of the lumber, wool, and iron interests of Texas, the expansion of orange culture in Florida, all tend irresistibly to the development of public sentiment at the South in favor of the protection of home industries.

The close of this century will see in the South a vast manufacturing community, and necessarily a protection community. The sentiment in favor of free trade will be found almost wholly in the East among the manufacturers of New England, who, driven to desperation by the competition of manufacturers in the West and South, nearer the centres of population, will ask, as they are already asking, for the benefits of free raw material from abroad. We agree with the *Republic* that it would be better for the welfare of the nation if protection were not made a political issue, but the time when it will be withdrawn from the realm of politics is not very near at hand, nor is it to be hastened by the

possibility, remote as it may be, of Mr. Cleveland's nomination in 1892. That would force the issue afresh. It would be a second challenge to our protected industries to a war to the death. Does any man of common sense imagine that the result would be different from the first?

IN DEFENSE OF WALL STREET.

THE Farmers' Alliance, at its recent national conference at Ocala, Fla., denounced "the money power of this country." This was assailed as the great uncompromising enemy of the people. The Farmers' Alliances in several of the States have also denounced "the money power," and generally accompanied the denunciation of this power with an allusion, more or less indistinct and indefinite, to Wall Street. Whenever a financial squall strikes the country, Wall Street comes in for denunciation, particularly from such organizations as the Farmers' Alliance, the socialists, greenbackers, and others, whose financial notions are peculiar. At these times of financial pressure it is not unusual for demagogues and demagogic newspapers to refer to the folly of the Government's offering "relief to Wall Street." As Wall Street has few, if any, representatives among the newspapers to speak for it, it has seldom answered or explained the charges made against it, so that it has become a recognized and defenseless subject of attack.

Has any one stopped to think what Wall Street means? It stands, in our half of the world, for the equivalent of the Bank of England in European finances. When Wall Street trembles, everything shakes. There is not a bank that escapes the upheaval; there is not a business man that does not tremble. Wall Street does not mean the Stock Exchange, it does not mean a parcel of speculators or gamblers. Wall Street has come to mean, in this country, the financial system—or, rather, the financial strength—of the nation as concentrated in the business stability of the greatest city of the Union. This is the great money-lending centre of the United States. When the Western farmer, "land poor," sighs for a railroad to give him transportation facilities, to double and quadruple the prices of his products, and, naturally, the price of his lands, he looks with longing eyes to Wall Street for the capital, the enterprise, and the brainy audacity to build the railroad that shall connect him and his neighbors with the exporting and consuming market. When this same farmer finds himself the victim of the weather, of climatic influences, of poor crops, of misfortunes of any kind, and needs help, where does he expect to get relief? From the cheapest money market in the United States, and he finds that always in the city of New York.

The local sharper, who will take a chattel mortgage at two per cent. a month on the utensils of the farm, or accept a real-estate mortgage at from ten per cent. to twenty per cent. per annum, has consumed the farmer's substance. He is to blame for the poverty of which the farmer complains; but he finds no foothold in Wall Street. The mortgage companies, the trust concerns, the private lenders of New York City, are entirely satisfied with four or five per cent. interest. Has the farmer thought of this? Has he overlooked the Shylock at home to whom he owes his grudge, while denouncing the legitimate money-lender of Wall Street to whom he owes his favor?

To speak at a time of financial stress against offering relief to Wall Street is to speak without understanding and without justice. Wall Street never asks relief. The business interests of the community, when a financial panic impends, not only ask, but demand and must have, relief. Wall Street can take care of itself, if by Wall Street is meant the rich men who control corporations, who own railroad stocks and bonds, who hold in their hands loanable funds in the largest amounts, the banks, the bankers, the investor, and the speculator. "The relief of Wall Street" is a *misnomer*. It is the relief of the business man, the merchant, the country banker, the farmer, the workingman, that is sought when the banks of New York find themselves overburdened and ready to lend no more. At such a time, relief to them means relief to the country. We have just passed through the shadow of a panic. Hundreds of strong and wealthy business establishments and thousands of weaker ones trembled as they realized that the ordinary currents of banking business were being stopped, that there was a paralysis in the money market, a congestion in business and in trade, a hesitation to lend, a difficulty in borrowing, and an impulse on all sides to withdraw loanable funds from the debtor class.

We say it truthfully, and with the knowledge of the situation that every observant man possesses, that nothing but the prompt, generous, and thoughtful action of Wall Street, or, in other words, the banking community of this city, acting through its clearing house, the great nerve-centre of our financial system, prevented one of the most calamitous panics this country has ever witnessed.

The help the United States Treasury Department extended during the fall months to the business situation was not help to Wall Street; it was help to bankers, merchants, and business men everywhere. It was the tender of assistance to the centre of disturbance at a time when it was absolutely essential for the maintenance of private credit. It is time to stop this talk, this denunciation rather, of the money-lenders of the East; this denunciation of Wall Street, as if it were a pawn-shop in the hands of avaricious Shylocks. The bankers, the merchants, business men generally throughout the United States, who depend so much upon the city of New York for the maintenance of their financial equilibrium, should not hesitate to give credit where it belongs, nor to combat financial heresies and denounce communistic utterances, so prevalent at a distance from this city.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

ONE of the most interesting parts of the Annual Report of Secretary Noble, of the Department of the Interior, refers to the public schools of the United States. It shows that there are enrolled in these schools over twelve and a quarter million pupils, and that the school population is growing more rapidly than the total population of the country—that is, in a more rapid percentage.

The teachers in the public schools number over 352,000, only one-third of them being males. The creditable fact is reported that while there has been an average decrease of four cents per

month in the wages of male teachers, there has been an increase of thirty-two cents per month in the wages of female teachers.

The expense of the public schools of the United States during the past fiscal year has reached the enormous aggregate of over \$132,000,000, and it cost, on an average, to educate a child, 13.3 cents per school day, of which 8.2 cents were paid for salaries.

The public school system of the United States is one of the most creditable features of our domestic government, and the system has been adopted, in whole or in part, very commonly by the governments of other countries, particularly those with a republican form of government.

Both of the great political parties have pledged themselves to the support and extension of the public school system. The first real antagonism to it ever openly manifested in a political contest was that of the Democracy of Wisconsin, this fall. Unfortunately, by making an alliance with the Lutheran and Catholic churches, the Democracy apparently won its fight. We doubt if it could have succeeded in any other State. The triumph of the opponents of public schools must be short-lived.

WHAT CONGRESS SHOULD DO.

THE strain of the financial situation is felt throughout the country. Various remedies have been suggested, and some excellent financial measures have been introduced in Congress. That of Senator Sherman in favor of the issue of \$100,000,000 of two per cent. Government bonds, convertible into currency at the option of the Government, would certainly impart to our circulation the "elasticity" which has been so much desired. This suggestion, it is understood, has the favor of Secretary Windom and Director Leech. We cannot see why it should be opposed by any Member of Congress who realizes the situation and appreciates the benefits that would be derived from timely relief to the money market.

Another measure, which also has the indorsement of Mr. Leech, and doubtless of Secretary Windom, has been introduced in Congress, authorizing the Director of the Mint, with the consent of the Secretary of the Treasury, to charge a small premium to parties who demand gold bars in return for currency. The Bank of England, which conducts its business on a gold basis, refuses, and has for years refused, to give anything but gold coin to those who demand bullion. For bars it charges a premium sufficient to make their purchase for exportation unprofitable. By some woeful oversight in the law, our Treasury authorities are compelled to hand over gold bars to those who make a demand for them and present legal-tenders in return. The small percentage of profit in shipping gold in certain times of financial stringency abroad would be lost in shipping gold coin. The latter would have to be melted, of course, and the shipper would suffer some loss from the light weight of abraded coin. This measure cannot be passed too quickly by Congress. It may maintain our gold reserve in an emergency from foreign inroads.

Finally, and most important of all, there should be not a moment's hesitation in passing a bill to legalize the pooling of railroad earnings, under the supervision of the Interstate Commerce Commission. No act of Congress in recent years has been more destructive of large business interests, has been farther-reaching in the demoralization it has caused, has involved more hardship to a great number of investors and of corporations, than the Interstate Commerce Act, with its anti-pooling and long and short haul clauses. Both of these should have been stricken from the measure before it was passed, and it would have been had Members of Congress been free to express their convictions and act upon them. The ridiculous fear of the Granger vote and of the anti-monopoly tendencies of the times led them to accept a bill which was not only crude, but cruel.

The passage of the three measures of relief above suggested will instantly give courage to our financiers, revivify business interests, lighten the burdens that rest upon railways and their widely scattered stockholders and bondholders, and start the country anew on another period of prosperous times.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

WHAT is society coming to nowadays? At a recent wedding in New York the bride, who prides herself on her social position, appeared with her pet dog, a white-satin bow on her neck, and a bunch of fresh orange-flowers twisted in his forelock. Could anything more disgusting be imagined, as an incident of the solemn ceremony of marriage?

Is the cause of home missions neglected? At a recent gathering of clergymen in New York City, one of them said that in a district up town there is a population as large as that of the city of Detroit where there is not a single Protestant church. There are two or three Roman Catholic churches, and three or four Protestant chapels, not one Protestant church. Imagine a city of the size of Detroit, with only two or three Catholic churches and three or four Protestant chapels, with one-quarter of a million of people! It has often been said that the cause of home missions is more worthy of the attention of our people than any other. These figures would seem to bear testimony to that effect.

It cannot be said by the opponents of liberal pensions that they are dispensed to corporations or to a few select and favored individuals. Congressman Morrow, of California, explaining the Pension Appropriation bill recently, said that it appropriated \$133,173,000, and that it was estimated that this sum would be distributed among 654,715 pensioners, the largest number of beneficiaries ever provided for in any single item in the statutes of the United States. The opponents of liberal pensions are mainly found in the class that have been disturbed by the accumulation of a surplus in the Federal Treasury. Has it ever occurred to them that pension bills propose to distribute this surplus not only among the poor and needy, but among those to whom the Government owes a lasting obligation?

THE Government should not temporize in its treatment of rebellious Indians. It has made the great mistake, year after year, of permitting the tribal relations of the Indians to continue. Had the savages been treated as other irresponsible persons are treated by every civilized community; had they been allotted

lands in severalty, held to individual responsibility, and made self-sustaining, such a condition of affairs as threatens the North-western settlements with violence, rapine, and plunder could not exist for a single day. It is not true that the Indians have been starved; they have been liberally fed; worse than all, they have been treated like spoiled children, and allowed to purchase firearms and ammunition, to go on with their hostile demonstrations, to combine their forces, and finally to threaten the border settlements with their bloody vengeance. It is time to call a halt in our weak, foolish, and sentimental Indian policy. Let the Indian be treated as well as the white man, but no better.

It has been hinted from Berlin that Professor Koch has discovered a preventive, if not a cure, for two more of the most dreaded and most unmanageable diseases besides consumption that afflict humanity. It is said that the experiments with the new lymph have been in the direction of preventing and curing diphtheria and tetanus (lock-jaw). While the former disease, dreaded as it has been in the past, is now amenable to timely treatment, lock-jaw has been considered one of the most untractable and agonizing physical ailments with which man could be afflicted. Fortunately, it is not as common as diphtheria; but if Dr. Koch has succeeded in alleviating the danger or the distress attending either or both of these diseases he will have added still further to the laurels which await him.

A PARAGRAPH recently appeared in these columns which stated that ex-Congressman West, of Ballston, N. Y., indorsed the reflection of the late Commodore Vanderbilt, that the best mental work could be done early in the morning, while one was still in bed. One of the readers of this paper, residing in San Francisco, thinks we have lent "encouragement" to a very bad habit. He is evidently opposed to the "lie-in-bed" men, and writes as follows:

"Don't you encourage it, please. It is *bad*. The trouble is if a man or woman, boy or girl, starts in to do *thinking* work in bed it will become a habit, and habits always *grow*. An hour or two passed in that way after going to bed will grow into all the best part of the night for sleep. If the process is reversed, and one starts in to do the thinking in the early morning hours, it is sure to prove a case of back action, and the early morning will be finally carried too near the night before. The *true* way is to go to bed to go to sleep, and when this sleep is fairly over, get up and go to work. It is true, as Millionaire West says: 'One's thoughts are clearer while he is in a recumbent position (to which a millionaire has a perfect right) than at any other time.' The trouble is the thoughts are then too clear for a man or woman who has to work."

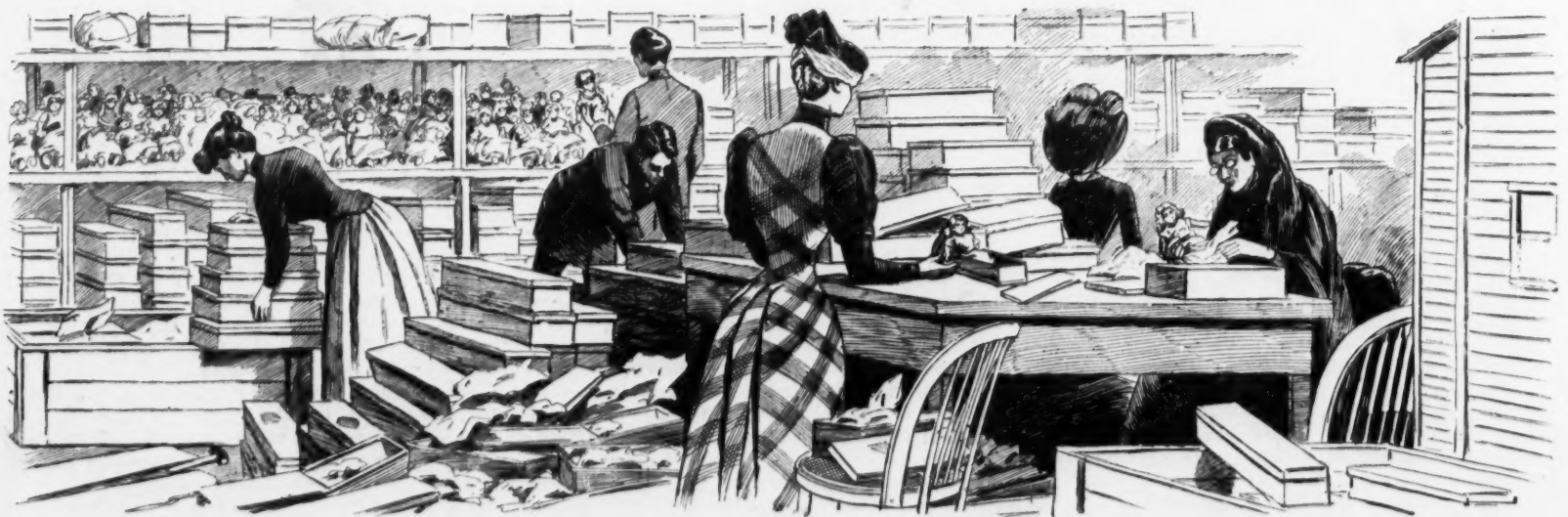
THE good that the Texas editions of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER have done has not yet been fully appreciated. It is a pleasure to receive constant commendation of our labors from the people of Texas, who are particularly interested in its development. A letter, lately received from a prominent resident of Brazos County, says: "The Texas editions went like wild-fire here. I have heard nothing but praise and admiration. Indeed, I do not see where any one, even political enemies, could find fault with such an elaborate and withal such a condensed presentation of facts regarding a State (almost an empire) as LESLIE'S furnished." This is similar to testimony borne by every impartial citizen of the State who has read our Texas editions. As to the silly criticisms passed upon the editions by a few inconspicuous publications in obscure parts of Texas, whose chief complaint is that their own publications were not patronized, they are entirely unworthy of notice. The leading newspapers of the State and the leading people have all warmly commended the enterprise of this paper in visiting and making public the attractions of the "Lone Star State."

EVIDENTLY the American people do not hold the same misconception of journalists and journalism as the young Emperor of Germany entertains. In his recent remarkable address on school reform he made the astonishing statement that journalists were "high-school products run to seed," and that journalism was recruited from a highly educated class that was dangerous to society. In America journalists are looked upon with a much more appreciative eye. Perhaps the strongest evidence of this which has ever been presented was witnessed at the opening of the magnificent new *World* building, of this city, recently. Receptions were held at different times, to which the eager public were admitted, and finally, on Wednesday night, December 10th, a special reception for eminent gentlemen, including the Governors of a number of States, was announced. It is doubtful if, on any occasion of a similar character, in this or any other country, a larger number of eminent men, in public and private life, was gathered to do honor to the enterprise and success of a private citizen. Mr. Pulitzer, whose success in the re-establishment of the *World* has given him a phenomenal reputation in journalism, has in the Pulitzer Building a lasting monument to his unflinching energy and unmistakable genius.

IN these columns attention has been repeatedly called to the urgent necessity of restricting the exportation of gold to foreign countries by making it expensive, just as the Bank of England makes it expensive to export English gold. The Treasury Department has held that whenever gold coin was offered it in exchange for gold bullion it was compelled to pay out the bullion to the exporter. In foreign countries, when a draft is made for gold, gold coin is tendered, and not the bullion unless an extra charge is paid. In almost every case during the past few years where gold bullion was exported from the United States, the exportations would have been rendered unprofitable had coin instead of bullion been tendered to the exporter, for there is always more or less loss in converting coin into bullion, and the expenses of the performance would quite offset the profit. One of the first bills introduced in the House of Representatives at the present session was that by Mr. Carter, of Montana, giving the Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, the discretion to impose a charge equal to the cost of manufacturing the bars for exchanging gold bullion for coin. There is absolutely no reason why this bill should not be hastened in its passage. There is one pressing reason why it should become a law as soon as possible. It may prevent the exportation of a considerable amount of gold, though at the present writing existing conditions warrant the belief that we are more likely to import rather than export the precious metal.



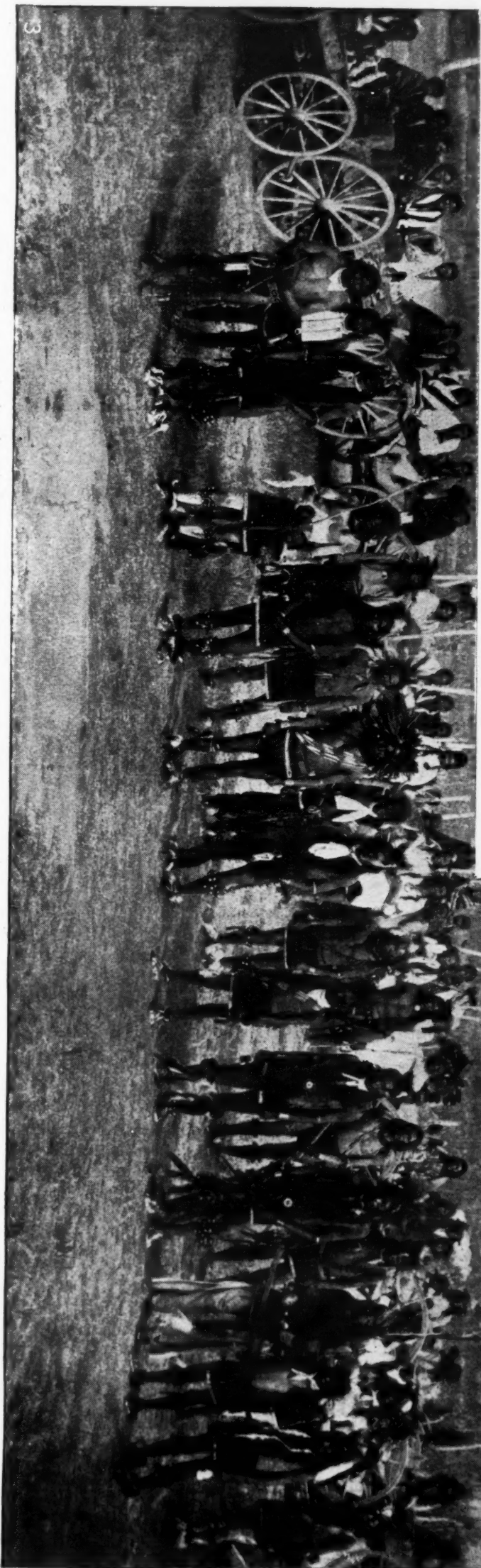
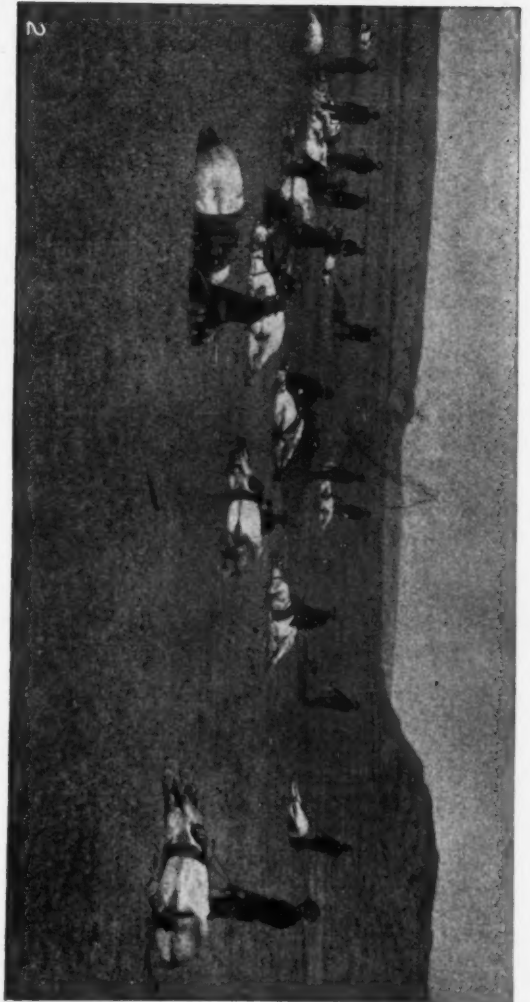
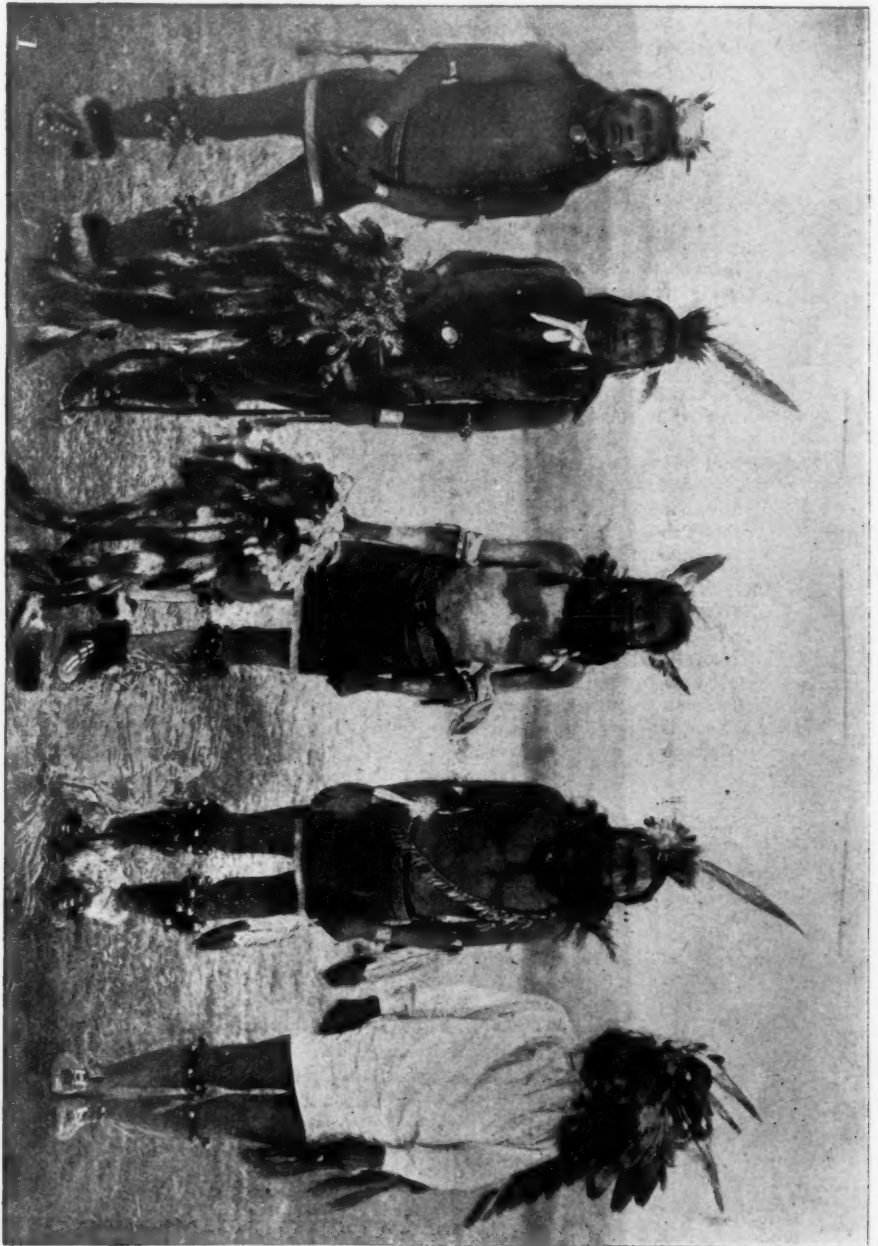
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1. DRESSING DOLLS. 2. UNPACKING THE DOLL CASES.

NEW YORK CITY.—THE CHARITY-DOLL SHOW, OPENED DECEMBER 15TH. AT FIFTH AVENUE AND SIXTEENTH STREET.
 DRAWN BY MISS G. A. DAVIS.—[SEE PAGE 371.]



1. READY FOR THE DANCE: MR. BEAR-THAT-RUNS-AND-GROWS. MR. WARRIOR. MR. ONE-TOOTH-GONE. MR. SOLE (BOTTOM OF FOOT). MR. MAKE-IT-LONG.—PHOTO BY GRABILL. 2. A CAVALRY DRILL. 3. PART OF THE EIGHTH UNITED STATES CAVALRY AT THE GREAT INDIAN GRASS-DANCE OF THE CHEYENNE RIVER STOCK.—FROM PHOTOS.

THE INDIAN EXCITEMENT IN THE NORTHWEST.—[SEE PAGE 372.]

THE PORT OF PLEASANT DREAMS.

I SAILED in the good bark *Fancy*
Down the still, deep river of Sleep,
From the lands of bleak December
To a port that the sunbeams keep;
While the glad winds followed after,
And sang with a happy zest,
And I heard them croon o'er the infant moon,
As it lay on the night's broad breast.

And the port of the good bark *Fancy*,
A port that the sunbeams keep,
Is called Pleasant Dreams; like an opal it gleams
O'er the strange, dark river of sleep.
There, flushed with the wine of laughter,
The voyager sings queer songs,
And, borne in a car of the sunset,
Rides oft with the elfin throngs
Up, up through the rosy Cloudland,
Where the round little mist-men stay,
To the stars abloom in the cool, soft gloom
Of gardens far away.

There are none too poor for a voyage
To this port that is centuries old;
Where hunger e'er finds a banquet,
And poverty revels in gold;
Where, robed in the garb of morning,
The earth in new beauty glows,
And the amulet of the summer
Is worn on the heart of the rose.

Oft from the fields of sorrow,
To the brink of the river of sleep,
Wan toilers come, and, restful,
They sail on its waters deep;
Till clear through the gates of Sundown
The past, like a beacon, beams,
And Love, sweet mariner, anchors
In the port of Pleasant Dreams.

INGRAM CROCKETT.

A LITERARY EXPERIMENT.

BY FRANCIS M. LIVINGSTON.



RS. HENRIETTA CADWALLADER, a handsome woman of two or three and thirty, sat at a handsomely carved writing-desk in her private room. Before her were several hundred sheets of MS. written in a bold, legible hand. On the floor, at her right, was a dainty wicker basket, ornamented with a big blue ribbon. She had just finished reading the MS., and now sat with head bent in meditation, her pearl pen-holder pressed against her lips. With a sudden movement she threw down her pen, took up

the last few pages, tore them

across once and flung them into the basket.

"That will not do at all," she said, frowning; "it is flat and commonplace, yet up to this point the story is admirable. Lucia is a character true to life; but that is to be expected, for I have put myself into her. Stanwood, too, is capital; so are the old father, and the sister-in-law, and Mrs. Ives the adventuress. I have managed it beautifully where she comes between Lucia and Stanwood; the analysis of the young girl's feelings—outraged pride, anguish, yearning love—all that is strong. But there I am at home; all those possibilities are within myself, and I can write of them as naturally as I breathe. But jealousy—yes, I can imagine the jealousy of a woman, though Hiram has never given me the slightest cause, and that is what is the trouble with my Stanwood; his jealousy is essentially feminine. I want to portray the feeling in a man who, slow to suspect, the fire once started in his breast, is capable of doing anything. I can only write of what I know and feel," she added, reflectively, "and I don't think I have ever known a jealous man."

She looked again at her MS.

"It will be the best thing I have done if I can manage this one point of Stanwood's jealousy; the rest is all clear. Oh, if I only knew—if I only had a study!"

Suddenly she sat upright; her face, sombre and troubled before, now bright and animated.

"If I could—if I dared," she murmured. "Hiram is kind, unsuspicious, and slow to anger, but even I do not know his possibilities. He is just the sort of man to display the strongest kind of feeling if aroused. I always thought him generous to a fault, I remember, until two years after we were married, when Madame le Couteau sent in that tremendous bill. Oh, how he carried on! He even frightened me."

She took a sheet of note-paper and wrote three lines, which she addressed to Mr. Benjamin de Forrest, Union Club. Then she put her MS. carefully away in a drawer.

"Now, my dear, we must wait," she murmured.

At two o'clock the next afternoon Mr. de Forrest rang the bell of the Cadwallader house in Washington Square. He was an old friend of Mrs. Cadwallader's, and since her marriage the young bachelor had been a frequent visitor at the house. While he waited in the reception-room for his hostess he pondered:

"What is this important business, I wonder—she will be alone at two o'clock—confidential." Humph! She can hardly have anything to say about that balance of five hundred—pshaw, no! Cadwallader would tell me himself if there was anything about that; besides, he said only last month that I needn't give myself the least uneasiness. No; this is some scheme of her own."

"It is very kind of you to come so promptly," said Mrs. Cadwallader, entering, giving him her hand.

They conversed on conventional subjects for a time, and Bennie thought he detected a slight embarrassment in Mrs. Cadwallader's manner. His own uneasiness increased in proportion. Finally, after a pause, the lady said:

"Bennie, you remember when, a few years ago, you were in financial straits?" ("It is money, after all!" groaned poor De Forrest, mentally.) "I discovered your distress and did what you were too proud to do for yourself—asked of my husband a loan for you."

"Do I remember it!" ejaculated Bennie. "Can I ever forget your kindness at that time? Is there anybody in the world, Mrs. Cadwallader, to whom I ought to be so grateful as to you?"

"Pardon me," she replied, smiling, "for speaking of this. My only object in doing so is to recall your words to me then; that if ever I needed a service of any nature I should call upon you and you would lay down your life for me if necessary."

"I said that, and I meant it," cried Bennie, fervently.

"Well, the time has come, not for you to lay down your life, but to do something for me which may not—ahem—be very pleasant!"

"What is it?" asked Bennie, eagerly.

"Let me state the situation to you first," said Mrs. Cadwallader. "Lucia van Alstyne, a beautiful young girl, was ardently loved by a young man, Stanwood Hartly by name, and loved him in return with all the ardor of a first passion."

"That is interesting," said Bennie. "There's a man in the club named Hartly, but his name's Jack. Is your friend—"

"No; these are English people," interrupted Mrs. Cadwallader. "There were various obstacles to their union which I need not mention here, but they were finally married and lived together in perfect happiness until another woman—"

"Ah!" murmured Bennie.

"A Mrs. Ives came between them. She was beautiful, accomplished, and fascinating, but thoroughly unprincipled. Stanwood Hartly became perfectly infatuated with her, and neglected his young wife, who suffered everything until she resolved, as a final resort, to win him back by arousing his jealousy."

"A dangerous experiment," said Bennie; "but this is very interesting—it is quite like a romance."

"I am glad you like it," said Mrs. Cadwallader, parenthetically, at which Bennie stared.

"To this end," she resumed, "Lucia received the attentions of a man who had known her before her marriage—an American named Dobson."

"Dobson!" from Bennie.

"Yes; why not? People in real life have such names."

"Of course, why not, if that was the man's name," replied Bennie; "only your friend and her husband had such romantic names that Dobson came as a kind of shock."

"Did it really affect you so?" inquired Mrs. Cadwallader, anxiously. "Perhaps I had better change that," she murmured.

"I beg your pardon, what did you say?" asked Bennie, doubting if he had heard aright.

"Lucia seemed to grow perfectly indifferent to her husband, and to care only for the society of—of this man. She went out with him, received presents from him, and finally Stanwood Hartly's eyes were opened, he became furiously jealous, and—"

"Yes; what did he do?" asked Bennie, as Mrs. Cadwallader paused.

"That is what I want to find out," she said.

"And this is what I am to do for you—find out what Mrs. Hartly's husband did in his jealousy?"

"Exactly."

"But, my dear Mrs. Cadwallader, how am I to set about it? These people—I don't even know them. How am I to get at them? Who are they?"

"My children," said Mrs. Cadwallader.

"Your what!?"

"They are my children," she repeated; "the children of my brain. What I have been telling you, and I am gratified to see it has interested you so deeply, is the merest outline of my last story. The characters are so real, so lifelike—you will pardon my saying this—that I do not wonder you thought they really lived. I have put my whole soul into this book," and Mrs. Cadwallader clasped her hands earnestly; "but, I have arrived at a point where I am absolutely unable to proceed further from lack of knowledge. I cannot portray a jealous man, for I have never known one. You are to help me to create one."

"I! How?"

"In this way: I will be Lucia, Hiram will be Stanwood, and you are to take the part of Dobson; or, if you object to the name, I will call him Richardson."

"I don't think I quite understand yet," said Bennie, rubbing his head in a bewildered way.

"I want you to come to see me constantly, to invite me out, to send me presents and flowers—I, of course, will bear all incidental expenses—until Hiram's jealousy is aroused, and I can in that way make a study of the passion."

"But, my dear lady, you cannot be in earnest?"

"Never more so."

"Do you seriously contemplate acting a comedy to work upon your husband's feelings in a manner which may jeopardize his happiness and your own? Why, this is suicidal!"

"Can you imagine such devotion to accomplishing a great end that one is willing to sacrifice to its attainment fortune, friends, life itself?"

"No; I can't say that I can," said Bennie.

"I can and do. It is thus that I feel about Lucia van Alstyne, and on the success of that book I am ready to stake everything. I have relied upon you to help me."

"But, Mrs. Cadwallader, I can't persuade myself that you are not joking," said poor Bennie. "Retreat—your husband is my friend—what a position for me to be in. Oh, I don't think I can do as you wish, really!"

"And so your heroic speech of three years ago about serving me in any way in your power was only a bit of polite hyperbole! I understand. Well, I'm sorry to have troubled you, Mr. de Forrest. I shall not detain you any longer now;" and Mrs. Cadwallader rose.

"But isn't there some other way?" pleaded Bennie, in genuine distress. "Can't you find out about jealousy from books? There's *Othello*, for instance," he added, brightening.

"Do you think I have not read and studied the subject?" said Mrs. Cadwallader, with a look of disdain. "*Othello* was a mediæval savage—a semi-brute; Stanwood Hartly is a nineteenth-century gentleman, cultivated and refined. Besides, I do not wish to plagiarize anybody."

"Suppose your plan should succeed too well. We neither of us know what Hiram may do. He might put a bullet into me."

"Did you not say you were willing to lay down your life?" asked Mrs. Cadwallader, with fine scorn.

"Yes, yes; I did; but he might shoot you!" exclaimed Bennie, rather hopefully.

"I am not afraid. I should have taken care matters never reached that point; but as you are not going to assist me, there is hardly any need of discussing the subject further."

"Well, I shouldn't mind going into it," said Bennie, wavering, "if it was understood that it was really a joke, and if you would tell Hiram about it at the start."

"What, tell Mr. Cadwallader now? He would very likely become jealous of you then! Really, I gave you credit for more intelligence, Mr. de Forrest."

"Well, Mrs. Cadwallader, I will do as you wish," said Bennie, resignedly. "Tell me what I am to do first?"

"I was sure you would not fail me," she said, smiling sweetly.

"This evening send me a note inviting Mr. Cadwallader and myself to go to the opera Wednesday night. I will arrange it that Hiram declines, but I shall accept. When you call bring me a bouquet, and present it before him with a graceful little speech. After that I will advise you of the next step. You understand?"

"Yes, I understand; good-bye," and Bennie sadly took his leave.

He penned the note of invitation according to instructions that evening. On its receipt at breakfast the next morning Henrietta said:

"Hiram, I am invited—that is, we are invited—to the opera to-morrow night."

"Are we? Who is so kind?"

"Mr. de Forrest."

"What, Bennie? I'm glad he seems to be flush. Well, shall we go?"

"I suppose one of us ought to. I don't like to think of his going to that expense, but I wouldn't hurt his feelings for the world. He is a charming young man."

"H'm! hardly charming—a very good fellow, though, Bennie is. Well, you go, my dear. I don't care anything about it."

"You—you wouldn't object to my going alone with Bennie, would you, Hiram?"

"Object? Why, certainly not."

"How good you are, my dear!" and Mrs. Cadwallader smiled sweetly on her husband, her face expressing the greatest pleasure.

Bennie came on Wednesday night with his bouquet, which he handed to Mrs. Cadwallader, but the little speech accompanying it could hardly be called "graceful."

"If these red roses will not blush with shame, and these white ones pale with envy—that is, if the white ones will not blush, and the pale ones—" he paused, his colors hopelessly mixed, and with a very red face he extended the flowers, winding up with the commonplace question, "Will you accept this bouquet?"

"I see I shall have to prepare these speeches for him," thought Henrietta. "But perhaps it's all the better; it looks as though he were embarrassed by his emotion."

Mr. Cadwallader's unexpressed opinion was that De Forrest had been drinking.

Friday evening, which Mr. Cadwallader always passed at his club, he came home to find Mr. de Forrest in the drawing-room, having spent the evening in his wife's company. On Monday De Forrest called again.

"How sociable De Forrest is getting, my dear. I'm really glad to see it. He has not been here often of late."

Henrietta looked confused. "Yes," she said, and immediately changed the subject.

For three weeks Bennie came constantly to the house, brought Mrs. Cadwallader flowers, books, and bouquets, took her out to the opera and the theatre, and Mr. Cadwallader showed not the least trace of jealousy. On the contrary, he seemed pleased, and even told Henrietta he was glad she was having so good a time. He gradually fell into the habit of spending the evenings at the club when Henrietta went out with Bennie, and altogether Mrs. Cadwallader's little plan seemed doomed to failure. She was getting very tired of Bennie's constant society, and suspected that he was just as tired of her. In fact, they were boring one another terribly. Besides, she was anxious to get back to her beloved story; she wanted to finish it by spring if possible, and it was now almost February. So one evening she said to Bennie:

"We must try something else. Hiram evidently doesn't care a particle how often I go out with you."

"Don't you think we'd better stop here?" asked Bennie.

"Stop? Of course not; but we must do something decisive. You must make me a declaration."

"A declaration!"

"Yes; you must ask me to elope with you."

"Oh, now, Mrs. Cadwallader, this is carrying the joke too far!"

"Only do as I say, and leave everything to me. I shall tell Hiram immediately afterward, and he will enjoy the joke as much as either of us."

"I hope he'll enjoy it more than I do," thought Bennie.

Friday night was the time set for the great scene of the drama. Mrs. Cadwallader had arranged that when her husband should come home from the club on that night he should discover Bennie on his knees before her in the library. She had prepared an elaborate and fervid speech for him to make, and had rehearsed him in it several times until he could go through it without a mistake.

They sat in the library facing one another in silence; Bennie gloomily gnawing his mustache, Henrietta flushed and expectant. At last they heard the sound of a key in the lock of the front door. "There he is," said Mrs. Cadwallader; "be ready, Bennie!"

Bennie dropped on his knees, and Mrs. Cadwallader fell into a

gracefully shrinking attitude, her face half turned away and buried in her handkerchief.

"Have you not seen—have you not felt," began Bennie, "the truth which I have vainly struggled to conceal, that I love you madly—passionately—"

"Oh, leave me, leave me!" implored Henrietta through her handkerchief.

"Until now I can endure no longer to see you the wife of another man. Henrietta, my love, my life, tell me that you are not lost to me forever!"

"Have pity on my weakness," came in stifled sounds from behind the handkerchief.

"Tell me that you will fly from that cold, unfeeling man, who is incapable of appreciating the priceless jewel he owns—say that you will come with me!"

Bennie had really played his part very well. He had uttered these words with great force and feeling, and had just secured possession of Henrietta's hand, when she, thinking the moment arrived, half rose with a stifled scream. "My husband!" she cried.

But there was no one there.

Both stood in silence for a few moments, Henrietta leaning on the back of her chair, Bennie stern and defiant.

"I was certain I heard him come in," Mrs. Cadwallader whispered finally.

"So was I," replied Bennie. "He came to this door, too—I saw him."

Another interval of silence.

"I think, if you don't mind, I'll go now," said Bennie.

"And leave me alone?"

"Yes; I think you two had better be alone together when you have it out.

"What if Hiram should do something dreadful?"

"You are not afraid?"

"No; but how still it is."

"You know I warned you that this was a risky thing to do."

"Spare me your 'I told you so's.' Yes; go if you want to."

Bennie took his hat and departed, without waiting for his hostess to change her mind.

She went up-stairs a little timidly. "Remember Lucia and her wrongs," she kept repeating to herself; but somehow it was hard to imagine that she was Lucia van Alstyne to-night. She was half sorry now she had attempted the experiment. Dear old Hiram! If he should be very angry she was afraid she would break down and confess at once. Oh, what was that! Surely she heard a step in the hall. No, it must have been her imagination; there was no one there. She paused at the door of her room, half afraid to enter; then opened it softly and peeped in. The gas was burning low, but the room was empty. Turning up the light she saw a letter on the dresser addressed to herself. It was in Hiram's writing. She tore it open. It was a long letter to have been written in so short a space of time, and the ink was not quite fresh, but Henrietta thought nothing of these things as she read with feverish haste:

"MY DARLING HENRIETTA: What I have seen and heard within the last few minutes has, with the tremendous force of an explosion of dynamite, shattered the thin panoply of self-conceit which has hooded my eyes, shutting out from my benighted understanding the knowledge of the fact that you love another man. I have seen him at your feet. I have heard your own lips avow that you love him, else angels shouting the awful truth through brazen trumpets could not have convinced me. On you I would have staked my life, my hope, my all. Your happiness is still more than all else to me, for what have I now to live for? There is but one thing for me to do—to leave you free to live happily with him you love, and to do this I know of but one way. Grieve not, therefore, when to-morrow I am brought to you, damp with the cold kisses of the North River; for colder than they, would be life without—"

"Oh, he has drowned himself! Hiram, my own little Hiram—I shall never see him again! I am rightly punished. Oh, if it is not too late, if I can only overtake him!"

And rushing through the door, Henrietta ran plump into the arms of her husband.

"Oh, Hiram!" she gasped, "you're not drowned—say you're alive!"

"Very much so, my dear, I'm glad to say; and how do you find yourself by this time?"

She clung to him sobbing. "If you had drowned yourself I should have jumped in the river, too. Oh, when you know how foolish I've been."

"My dear," said Mr. Cadwallader, "I really couldn't carry my joke out to the finish as you did, because if I had, from the nature of mine, I couldn't have been here to enjoy it."

"Joke? What do you mean?" said Henrietta, lifting her head from his bosom.

"Why, Bennie told me all about your little plan yesterday."

"He betrayed me? The traitor!"

"Yes; poor Bennie was in a bad way. He confessed to me yesterday that he is engaged to be married to that pretty Miss Daniel, so you must make some allowance for his state of mind, my dear. He said he was willing to do all the rest, but the proposal he really thought I ought to know about. I entered into the spirit of it, too, Henrietta, and at first I thought I'd rush in and begin to break up the furniture, knocking Bennie down incidentally, but that might have brought in the servants or the neighbors; besides, it would have been rather a vulgar sort of exhibition; then I thought of denouncing your perfidy in a tragic melodrama, and actually had it all written out last night, but it sounded so hifalutin and theatrical that I was afraid it wouldn't give you any new idea. I was afraid, too, that I couldn't remember it. So I decided the best thing I could do was to commit suicide."

"And you never considered the horrible fright you would give me?"

"Ha, ha, my dear, I like that! Did you consider what my feelings would be when I saw you about to make off with another man?"

"But that was for the sake of my great work, Hiram."

"Well, I had your great head in my work—I mean your great work in my head, too. Bennie tells me you're stalled. Now, instead of having Lucinda, or whatever you call her, flirt with Thingumbob, why don't you let her jump in the river and work on What's-his-name that way?"

"That is not a bad idea," said Henrietta, meditatively.

"No, I flatter myself it's rather a good one," replied her husband.

"Hiram, I can work that out splendidly," cried Henrietta. "Why didn't I consult you in the first place? I never imagined you had so many resources. But if it had not been for my experiment, I could not have realized Stanwood's anguish when Lucia drowns herself—and there was something else I realized in those horrible three minutes, Hiram—the remorse of a woman who has done a foolish thing. I told Bennie when he protested against my plan, that I thought more of Lucia van Alstyne's success than anything else in the world, but I have discovered that I care more for my own little—"

but the rest of the sentence would sound very silly to any other ears than those of Henrietta's husband.

THE CHARITY-DOLL SHOW.

THE Charity-Doll Show, which opened on the 15th inst. in the Judge building, corner of Fifth Avenue and Sixteenth Street, is not only the most unique, but promises also to be the most popular holiday exhibition which has ever been held in New York City. The exhibition occupies two of the immense floors of the building, and the array of dolls is in every way superb, greatly exceeding the anticipations of its most sanguine projectors.

Many of the dolls which are honored with especial pedestals, and which are typical in character, represent not only painstaking labor on the part of the senders, but display also the very highest taste. Some of those which came from Europe are especially handsome. The customs duties on one amounted to over twenty dollars. The doll is a present from Mme. Albani, the famous singer, and is honored with a conspicuous place in the exhibition. The exhibits are conveniently and tastefully arranged so as to afford all visitors an opportunity to inspect the workmanship, while getting the best possible view of the collection as a whole.

On the first floor devoted to the exposition the well-known Beacon Orchestra, of Boston, composed of young ladies, furnishes music, and there are other attractions which add very much to the enjoyment of visitors. The second floor is entirely devoted to the dolls. The opening night was very brilliant, a number of distinguished personages being among the visitors. Delegations are coming from cities as remote as Wilmington and Philadelphia, while from the cities nearer by the indications are that there will be immense throngs of patrons of this delightful charity.

A few words of explanation may heal the disappointment which some of our kind friends may have felt on discovering their dolls marked "unknown" on the catalogue.

With all the dolls sent out to be dressed were inclosed blanks to be filled out with name and address of lady doing the work, and any additional particulars pertaining either to the doll's costume, or indicating the special object she desired it to benefit. These papers should in every case have been firmly pinned or basted on to the dolls. A number were so labeled. In other instances they were missing altogether, when it was impossible to ascertain from whom the dolls were returned. Other ladies mailed their blanks, but put no name or mark for identification upon the packages. Cases and parcels arrived by hundreds daily. It was necessary to open, catalogue, and put away the dolls as fast as they came, and so many a woman will perhaps find the doll she took much pains to dress represented only by a number. To all such we offer apologies and sincere regrets. But really it is not our fault.

WALL STREET.

(Continued from page 379.)

Brooklyn, the New York, Susquehanna and Western first 5's, and the New York, Ontario and Western 5's are fair, although the last-mentioned is not, I think, as good as the first two.

My readers are puzzled, perhaps, to comprehend why prices of stocks have been permitted by speculators and investors to drop so low of late, if they were really "a purchase." It is simply because the ordinary channels of business in the brokers' offices were blocked. The vast majority of stock operations are purchased on margins. With money as tight as it is, marginal purchases are generally refused; so that when stocks are offered for sale they are bought almost entirely by men who are able to pay for them—in other words, by investors. It is simply marvelous, considering the fact that the market for weeks past has been restricted almost entirely to investment buyers, that it has been so strong in the face of overshadowing difficulties in the money market.

The difficulty now is with the commercial world. Importers, manufacturers, and others who were not satisfied with their ordinary profits, but wanted to speculate a little on the chances of better business, arising from their conception of what the McKinley bill would do, find themselves overloaded with goods and unable to carry their burdens, because the money market is tight. Their prognostications would have been justified had there been an easy money market; but with tight money, with difficulty in obtaining loans from the banks, and with a demand for an extension of credits on the part of customers, they are left at the mercy of money-lenders.

There may be, and I predict there will be, a number of failures, perhaps some disastrous ones—more in the West and South than in the North, or at least as many in the first two sections. But these are the times to step into Wall Street with money that has been put away and make your investments. Many of my readers thought Atchison was cheap early in the year at over 50, and yet have failed to pick it up around 20, though this is a stock I have repeatedly advised my readers not to buy. How many were tempted to pick up Louisville and Nashville at 90, who would not have anything to do with it at 65? This is another stock which I have warned my readers against. How many thought North American at 47 was cheap, though they could have had it lately for one-sixth of that figure? Northern Pacific common at around 40 was grabbed up by some speculators early in the year, who think it dear now at half of that figure.

All the Villards I have been inclined to leave alone; but I think that almost anything on the market to-day is "a purchase"

if one can afford to pay for it. I certainly think that Rock Island, which has ranked with the best gilt-edged stocks in the past, Missouri Pacific and other four per cent. stocks, and almost all the other dividend payers, are cheap, and there is every reason to believe that men who buy active speculative stocks like Wabash preferred, Richmond and West Point Terminal common, Chicago Gas, St. Paul common, Union Pacific, and others, will reap a handsome profit inside of sixty days, perhaps inside of thirty, whether there are failures in the commercial world or not.

There are many reasons that might speedily operate to create a rise in prices. The short interests might become unwieldy; the banks with their clearing-house certificates abundantly distributed might be able to take abundant care of commercial interests; the Western railroad agreement, iron-clad and copper-bound, as Mr. Gould proposes to have it, may be successfully established; Congress may legalize pooling under the supervision of the Interstate Commerce Commission; the Secretary of the Treasury's prompt call for bonds, and the distribution of over \$20,000,000 in pension payments within the next few weeks, may have an effect: Congress may see fit, as it ought to, to authorize the issue of \$100,000,000 of two per cent. convertible bonds, as suggested by Senator Sherman in his bill, and beyond all this, the weather may continue propitious for business, as it has been ever since winter opened.

If we had had a mild opening of winter, I believe the effect on business at this particular time would have been extremely disastrous. I am told by merchants in various lines of trade, that the prompt opening of winter with a cold snap gave an impetus to legitimate trade transactions, such as it has not had before in two years, and was enough, but for stock market complications, to have started a boom. Beyond all this, bear in mind that the curtailment of business at such a time must speedily result in the accumulation of loanable funds at money centres, and thus relieve the congested condition of the money market.

Jasper

PERSONAL.

FATHER IGNATIUS (Rev. Joseph Leicester Lyne), who created such a sensation in Boston by his preaching, and who is now conducting a mission in New York, is fifty years of age, and belongs to the Benedictine order of monks. His face is clean-shaven, as is likewise his head, except for a tonsure, or circle of hair around the top of his head. His hair is gray, and is slightly inclined to curl. He always wears the monk's hood, and usually the cowl, and has sandals on his feet as an emblem of his vow of poverty. He talks rapidly and vigorously, and appears to be thoroughly imbued with the religious spirit. He is very severe in his criticisms of fashionable Christians.

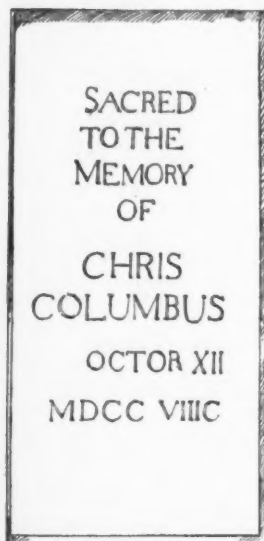
UNITED STATES MINISTER HIRSCH at the court of Turkey seems to be the right man in the right place. Some time since a naturalized American citizen was arrested and thrown into jail on the flimsy pretext that he was connected with some Armenian conspiracy against the Sultan, his only offense really being that he had ordered for his personal use a watch-seal engraved with the sword and crown of the Knights Templars, and with a motto in Armenian. Minister Hirsch took up the case, promptly demanded redress for the outrage, and by his firmness and decision compelled the Sublime Porte to make a written apology and give assurance that the officials guilty of the violation of the American's domicile should be punished.

JUDGED by the standard of his inaugural address, Governor Tillman, of South Carolina, is not as bad as he has been painted. While he displays sharp color prejudice, some of his suggestions are in the line of genuine progress, and afford ground for hope that the State administration will at least secure to every citizen the possession and enjoyment of all his rights. The Governor asks for legislation which will enable him to remove sheriffs who will not do their duty in enforcing the laws; calls for the establishment of two schools, one for colored and one for white people, in every district of sixteen square miles; demands industrial schools for girls, and an increase in the poll taxes for school purposes from one to three dollars, etc. Other suggestions look to the advancement of agriculture to a higher standard.

SENATOR INGALLS is still confident of re-election from Kansas. There is no doubt that the recent letter of ex-President Cleveland, in which he speaks disrespectfully of the distinguished Senator, has strengthened the latter in his State, where men of all parties have a just pride in his high ability, and where it is believed there are some Democrats who will be quite willing to unite with his friends, from a mere feeling of State pride, in supporting him for re-election to the Senate. On the other hand, there is still great bitterness against him among the Farmers' Alliance leaders, who go so far as to say that any member of that organization who may vote for him will expose himself to serious personal risks. One of these—a woman at that—says that she would gladly pull on the end of the rope used to swing any Alliance man daring to vote for Mr. Ingalls.

ONE of the most remarkable women that America has produced was the late Miss Emma Willard. For many years at the head of the Willard Female Seminary in Troy, New York, she was a noted writer, the author of several popular histories, and enjoyed the warm friendship of a number of eminent men and women, including several Presidents, from the time of Monroe up to the beginning of the war of the Rebellion. She died in 1870, and a number of her former pupils and friends have set about the work of collecting \$15,000 for the purpose of erecting a monument to her memory. It will be the first public statue erected in America for the honor of woman's work in the elevation of her sex. The president of the association having the matter in charge is Mrs. C. L. MacArthur, wife of the well-known editor of the Troy Northern Budget, and the corresponding secretary is Mrs. William S. Kennedy. These, as well as the treasurer, Mr. Francis M. Maun, Jr., reside in Troy, and will be glad to acknowledge subscriptions to the monument fund.

A COLUMN TO COLUMBUS.

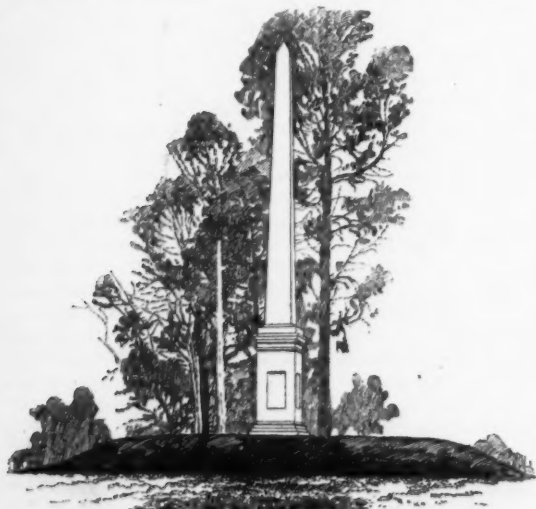


DEDICATORY INSCRIPTION.

Almost a century ago there arose upon a country estate in the suburbs of Baltimore a stately shaft, which may still be seen, bearing upon an inlaid marble slab the inscription: "Sacred to the memory of Chris. Columbus. Octob. 12 MDCCVIII." It is now located upon the grounds of the Samuel Ready Orphan Asylum, and has, in the last few years, been brought within the city limits of Baltimore. It consists of a plain pedestal and shaft, some twenty-five feet or more in height, resting upon a large grass-grown mound, which also supports several tall cedars. From a distance it gives an appearance of gray sandstone, which upon closer inspection proves to be a cement plaster covering the brick masonry. The pedestal, three and a half feet square at the base, is about eight feet high. The surfaces are paneled and finished at the top by a neat moulding. The panel facing north is inlaid with the marble slab bearing the dedicatory inscription. Above the pedestal towers a bare, rectangular shaft, tapering slightly up to the beveled top.

The chiseled letters are silent in regard to the origin and exact purpose of the monument, nor do they reveal the name of the modest donor. The records of the period supply but partially the desired information. In 1792 the land upon which it stands was owned by the French consul then stationed at Baltimore, General d'Amador. He had come to America with Count de Grasse, and after the fall of Yorktown had retired to Baltimore, where he remained until recalled in 1797. Before leaving he disposed of the estate which he had acquired from one Dr. Van Dyck to a wealthy merchant named Thomas Tennant. The latter gentleman in turn sold it to Colonel Samuel McClenan, from whose hands it passed into the possession of the Samuel Ready Asylum trustees. The asylum authorities have recognized the historical value of the memorial, and are giving it the care necessary to its preservation.

No authoritative account of the construction of this monument has been found. It is, perhaps, from this very reason that various vague and traditional stories concerning its erection have become current. According to one of these floating legends, the French consul gave vent to the enthusiasm natural to his race in his admiration for Columbus. One evening early in the year 1792, while he was entertaining a party of guests at his country residence, the fact that it was then the tri-centennial of the discovery of America was made the topic of conversation. In the course of the entertainment, the absence of any monument in this country to commemorate the great deeds of Columbus was incidentally mentioned, whereupon General d'Amador is said to have made a solemn vow that this neglect should be immediately remedied by the erection of an enduring shaft upon his own



THE COLUMBUS MONUMENT.

estate. And so, pursuant to his vow, he had the monument constructed which, on October 12th, he and his friends dedicated to the famous voyager. It is, moreover, claimed that French tourists who before leaving their native country had heard of this monument through family connections of its builder, frequently made special visits to view the shaft.

Whether the explanations of the erection of this monument are the inventions of imaginative story-tellers, or are founded upon fact, is now, in the absence of contemporary authoritative accounts, very difficult to determine. Though we even reject these stories, the monument with its inscription is still a reality. Its erection in the year 1792 the tri-centennial of

the landing of Columbus, points strongly in a circumstantial way toward the establishment of that event as its cause. How much more conclusive is the date October 12th! For, just three hundred years before, the shipmates of Columbus, after weeks of weary watching, saw at dawn of day the outlines of land ahead of them. With solemn ceremonies they disembarked, and first set foot upon the western continent. The quadri-centennial of that event is soon to be celebrated, and appropriate monuments will be raised in honor of its hero. Yet nearly one hundred years ago this column was erected, bearing an inscription dedicating it to the memory of Columbus.

THE SIOUX OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

ALONG the Cheyenne River, from its confluence with the Belle Fourche to the Missouri, are scattered the tipis of a large number of the Oglala Sioux. Three troops of cavalry and two companies of infantry have been in camp on the north bank of the Cheyenne, about eight miles from the mouth of the Belle Fourche, since early in April last. About two miles from this camp is located the permanent village of Big Foot, the Sioux chief. When the troops arrived it was apparent that the Indians were sullen and dissatisfied. Their reservation was soon to be thrown open to settlement, and they realized that they had either to vacate or to live on these lands taken up in severalty. Neither prospect was pleasant to contemplate. These Indians, known as the Cheyenne River Sioux, number over 2,000 souls. They, as a body, declined to give up their land to settlement, when the question was put to the vote of the entire Sioux nation about a year ago. That they should be governed by the votes of their brethren in other parts of South Dakota seems to them unjust and cruel. The Government has furnished these Indians with sash, doors, and nails, and with these they have constructed rude huts of logs, plastered inside and out with mud. To move from the reservation means for them the abandonment of these huts, which represent on their part so much trouble and labor.

The Indian is very averse to labor of any kind, and all are unhandy with tools. It would seem that much of their dissatisfaction would be removed, were the Government to erect similar structures on the lands to which these people will soon be assigned. It is also quite apparent that they do not now receive the full ration heretofore issued them. Neither have they as yet been paid the money promised them when they ceded for settlement the Black Hills, about ten years ago. All Indians have grievances more or less general and vague in character; but it does seem that this band of Sioux has just and proper cause for grievance against the Government.

Their out-of-door simple life for generations shows its result in their magnificent physique. Indeed, of their class, they are a superior race, and are conspicuous by the presence of traits we are given to believe are wanting in the Indian of this generation. The men are tall, broad-shouldered, with deep chests and well developed limbs. They, of course, have the thin lips and high cheek-bones of the Indian. Their appearance is eloquent of bravery, ferocity, and strength. The women are virtuous, and all are honest.

Interesting at all times, they have become of late quite prominent on account of the "Messiah" craze which has spread from the Sioux of the North to the Comanches and Apaches of the South. Unquestionably this marvelous fanaticism had its origin in a very natural manner. One of their number explained several months ago the doctrine held among certain of the whites of the second coming of Christ. Sitting Bull and some of his people seized on it as a means by which to bring himself again into prominence, and to regain his prestige among his tribe. The news of the second coming of the Messiah, spreading from tribe to tribe, became greatly exaggerated in the telling. All the details were fixed, even to the day his appearance was to be expected. They believe the earth will be covered with dust to the depth of several feet; that all the whites will perish, and that only the Indians will survive; that the land will be again covered with countless buffalo, and that the condition of affairs which existed when the Indian was supreme in this country will return. To insure this result and to please the Messiah, they say the good Indian must dance, and dance all the time.

The writer has witnessed several of these dances, which the newspaper correspondents have dubbed ghost or grass dances. They are held by day and by night; in fact, as long as they are able to move and keep awake, the Indians continue their efforts to please the Great Spirit. Big Foot's band held their dances in the cleared space in front of the centre of their village. When we arrived we found some three hundred of the bucks and squaws squatted in a circle. About half the ring was composed of men, the other half of women. Outside the circle a few Indians, decked with feathers and smeared with paint, were on all fours imitating the actions of wild animals, principally the buffalo and bear. Outside were more Indians rushing wildly to and fro, waving their arms and groaning. Every now and then one of them would fall to the ground completely exhausted; they would continue to moan and writhe on the ground as if in mortal agony, often striking the ground heavily and hard with their foreheads.

A tall Indian in a blanket would, from time to time, rise, move to the centre, and, with arm outstretched toward the moon, address the others in deep and impressive tones, accompanying his words with eloquent gestures. At short intervals the Indians would all rise, and with locked arms the compact ring would circle slowly to the right, the bucks chanting in deep, low tones. Then, without any apparent signal, they would circle to the left; the bucks ceasing to sing, the squaws would take up the refrain with high, shrill notes. There was considerable of melody in their weird and mournful song. The ranks of those rushing about on the outside were frequently recruited from the dancers, as one by one they became so overcome with excitement as to be apparently unable to contain themselves. They seemed more or less blinded by their rapid movements, and often dashed wildly into each other. In fact, several in their frenzy rushed against our horses and were thrown headlong to the ground. Later on all the dancers found the slow movement of the ring too tame, when they, too, would break loose and rush wildly about. This was kept up until all became so exhausted as to be able only to writhe on the ground, screaming and moaning all the time.

When these dances were first inaugurated by the Sioux the

camp commander sent the Indian police to stop them. They were met by the dancers with carbines and revolvers thrust defiantly in their faces. As no trouble was then anticipated as a result of the ghost-dances, they were permitted to continue unmolested. In fact, the force at hand would have been inadequate to prevent the Indians from dancing, as they had already refused to obey the orders of the agent on this subject.

It is thought that the agent at Pine Ridge made a grave mistake by calling on the military for assistance so early in the game. His authority over the Indians will be greatly weakened when the troops are withdrawn. It is now feared that if an attempt is made by the troops to stop the dances, the Indians will break away, travel rapidly to the north, killing all the whites they meet. However, while involving possibilities of danger, the situation is far from being as grave as the sensational newspaper reports would indicate. Without doubt this trouble has done great injury to South Dakota. It will retard the settlement of that State, and its effect is already felt by the railroads in greatly decreased passenger traffic.

By the nature of their orders when they left Fort Meade, the troops had simply to preserve the peace between the Indians and the settlers; of course more time and more men were available for drill in their camp than at the post. In one of the troops attention was given to throwing the horses, and training them to lie quietly on the ground while the men, crouching quietly behind, fired over them at will with carbine or revolver. While it is conceded that this system of instruction can have no practicable application as far as actual warfare is concerned, it gives all concerned greater confidence in their horses and renders the latter very tractable and obedient. About six weeks' practice twice a day produced excellent results. The entire troop, over fifty men, would, without dismounting, cause their horses to lie down. Firing with blank cartridges would then take place. The "forward" having sounded, the horses would rise, the men springing lightly into the saddle, and the line would move forward at any desired gait. All the horses were lying quietly on the ground in about ten seconds after the command was given. This exercise was commenced on the bank of the river where the sand was sufficiently deep to prevent injury to the horses' knees in their struggles to avoid going down. At first straps had of course to be used. When the horses had learned to lie down easily in the sand without straps they were taken to the hard ground of the prairie along the river. Here we found that the time devoted to training the horses to lie down in the sand was all but wasted, as they refused to go down on the hard ground. Straps had, therefore, to be used again. However, it was but a few days before the horses concluded that they had to go down on the prairie as well as on the sand.

It may be proper to add that the troop referred to is "C," Eighth Cavalry, Captain J. B. Hickey, U. S. A.

AN OFFICER.

COLONEL JOHN L. M. IRBY.

COLONEL JOHN LAURENCE MANNING IRBY, Speaker of the South Carolina House of Representatives, is a son of the late Colonel James H. Irby, of Laurens. Born in September, 1854, he was a student at Princeton College, and afterward at the University of Virginia. Then he read law for three years under Associate Justice McIver, of South Carolina, and after practicing for two years he turned attention to farming on his plantation in Laurens, at which he was very successful. He took a prominent part in the memorable Hampton campaign of 1875, and four years ago espoused the farmers' movement. He was a leader from the start, developing remarkable powers of organization, and winning everybody by his great personal magnetism. He is a strong personal friend of Governor Tillman, and is described as a clear-headed man with sound judgment. He organized and led the Tillman or reform forces on the floor of the State House of Representatives, and in the countless conventions held in the capital of South Carolina this year, and was Tillman's closest adviser. He was elected speaker of the present House of Representatives over one who had held the position for years, and is considered the ablest parliamentarian and presiding officer in the State. In the readjustment of political lines in South Carolina it is quite possible that he may be advanced to still higher eminence than he has already attained.



SOUTH CAROLINA.—COLONEL J. L. M. IRBY, SPEAKER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE.

DOES THE LODGE BILL GO FAR ENOUGH?

[Referring to the color supplement accompanying this issue.]*

IT is well known by those who have studied the election returns, that in some States a ballot counts much more toward electing the President of the United States than it does in others. This is necessarily true, owing to the strange system by which the President is elected. At the same time it is probable that not one voter in a thousand understands that, while his vote is as good as any vote in his own State, it may not be worth one-quarter as much as a vote in some other State.

Each of the prominent political parties charges the other with frauds practiced at the elections, by means of which this constitutional inequality is intensified. Granting that the charges and counter-charges exaggerate the facts, still grave faults undoubtedly exist. If the Federal Elections bill now before Congress will even partly correct these faults, by all means let it become a law; for if the elections could be made wholly pure, securing a full ballot and an honest count at every polling precinct in the whole country, there yet remains a monstrous inequality against which the Lodge bill makes no provision.

Just what this inequality has been for the past fifty years, is shown by color and line, in the maps and charts of the supplement accompanying this issue. The supplement presents eight graphic studies or exhibits touching this question.

Exhibit No. 1 shows the unequal value of ballots in 1888. The deep shades on both map and chart point out those States in which ballots counted most (had the greater values).

In addition to the colors, the chart carries the figures showing the number of ballots cast in each State to elect a Presidential Elector; that is, make one Presidential vote. Nevada (at the top of the chart) made one Presidential vote by casting 4,202 ballots; Nebraska (at the foot of the chart), by casting 40,528 ballots. To make this plainer:—In 1888 Nevada had three electors, that is could cast three votes for President. The result at the ballot-box proved that 12,605 men cast their ballots toward electing a President—(I say toward, for that is all the Constitution permits. No private citizen is allowed to vote for President. He can only vote toward electing one). These 12,605 ballots in Nevada made three Presidential votes, an average of 4,202 ballots for each vote.

Nebraska had at the same time five electors, and cast 202,642 ballots, an average of 40,528 ballots to each Presidential vote. This means, then, in round numbers, that 4,000 ballots in Nevada made one vote for President, while it took 40,000 in Nebraska. In other words, it took ten men in Nebraska to equal one in Nevada at the last Presidential election; or, to present it more forcibly, Nebraska cast sixteen times as many ballots as Nevada, and Nebraska's Presidential vote should therefore have been sixteen times three, or forty-eight instead of five.

Look at the map again. Rhode Island bears a much deeper shade than New York, and South Carolina deeper than Texas. The figures on the chart show that one ballot in Rhode Island counted more than three in New York, and one in South Carolina more than three in Texas. Comparing these States on the total number of ballots cast, it appears that New York cast thirty-two times as many as Rhode Island. To put them on an equality, then, New York should have had thirty-two times as many Presidential votes as Rhode Island. That is, thirty-two times four, or ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHT instead of thirty-six, as permitted under the census law.

Texas cast four and one-third times as many ballots as South Carolina, and should therefore have had four and one-third times nine Presidential votes. That is, Texas should have had THIRTY-NINE Presidential votes instead of thirteen, to have stood on an equality with South Carolina.

The map colors show that, in general, voters in New England and the Southern States had a great advantage over voters in other States at the last Presidential election.

The number of Presidential votes each State could cast in 1888 was determined by the tenth census, taken eight years before the election. In that interval some States increased their population greatly, others scarcely at all, but the number of votes each State could cast for President remained unchanged.

It has been suggested that if the system of electing the President at second hands (that is, by electoral votes) must be retained, a much more just division of the electoral vote would be made by distributing the votes among the States according to the number of ballots cast at the last preceding Presidential election. Some of the advantages claimed are, an interval of four years only between apportionment and the election, whereas it is now sometimes ten years; a more just apportionment at the time of making it; and a spur to bring out a full ballot, because the greater the vote at one election, the greater the number of electors at the next.

Exhibit No. 2 compares the number of Presidential votes each State would have cast on the basis suggested above, with the number it did cast under the census law. A minute study of that exhibit (No. 2) will show that such a division of the electoral votes would make some very marked changes in the composition of the Electoral College.

Questions naturally arising in the mind of the private citizens, are: Why an interval of four years even? Why any interval at all? Why not give each State such a proportion of the electoral votes as its ballots are of the aggregate ballots of the whole country? This last question is not unreasonable, in view of the fact that Presidential Electors have now become mere recording machines, to record the victory of the party by whom they were put in nomination. It is now eighteen years since the electors of any State have divided their vote. From 1796 to 1828 there was not a Presidential election in which the electors of one or more States did not divide their vote, showing that some of them, at least, acted on the idea that they were chosen to elect a President, and not merely to record party victory. Now, not an elector in all the United States since 1872 has dared do otherwise than cast his vote for the party nominee, so that electors could as well be bits of pasteboard as men. In view of these facts, the question: Why not base the division of Presidential votes on the number of ballots cast at any given election? is pertinent, and then, if fraud and intimidation could be stopped, there would be equality at Presidential elections all over this broad land.

* The several exhibits are based on the official reports of the several elections represented.

Exhibit No. 3 shows how differently the several States would have voted at the last Presidential election if each State had been permitted to have just such a proportion of the electoral vote as it cast of the aggregate number of ballots.

These three exhibits (1, 2, and 3,) show very forcibly how unjust is the apportionment of the electoral vote, and how unequal the value or potency of the ballots cast toward electing a President. But six States have been specially mentioned, but as the exhibits include and compare the record of all States, the reader can quickly see just how his own State, or any other, stands in the comparison.

Has this inequality long existed, or is it a condition of recent growth? In answer, it will be well to outline the system by which the President is elected. The framers of the Constitution saw wisdom in giving each State two, and only two Senators. This would have been very unjust toward the large States, only that it was further provided that the Senate could not make any law alone, but that every bill must be passed through the House of Representatives, in which each State has a number of law-makers proportional to its population, and that each bill should be voted on and passed by the independent action of the House. By this means each State was justly represented in the making of all laws, except in the case of certain States referred to further on.

The Senate idea was embodied in the Electoral College by giving each State two Electors-at-Large to represent the two Senators. This introduced the Senatorial inequality into the Electoral College. Had the Electoral College been divided into two branches as Congress is, and had the Electors-at-Large discussed the merits of candidates, and voted for them as a separate body, and had their vote been powerless to elect until it had been ratified by separate action by the electors, then no injustice to the more populous States would have resulted, for the election would finally have been made by a proportionally representative body. As it is, the inequality of representation by two Electors-at-Large for each State, irrespective of population, is not in any way compensated. As a consequence there has never been anything like equality among the States in Presidential elections.

The Constitution introduced another inequality among the States by providing that in apportioning members of the House of Representatives, slaves should be counted at only three-fifths of their actual number. This was a discrimination against the "slave" States, for it reduced their number of members in the House. In the election of the President, however, it was a discrimination against the non-slave-holding States, for while three-fifths of the slaves were represented in Congress, and consequently in the Electoral College, they were not permitted to vote. The voters in "slave" States, therefore, in casting their ballots for Presidential Electors, cast at the same time ballots for three-fifths of the slaves of those States. This, of course, resulted in giving a very high value or potency to all ballots in "slave" States, as long as that law was in force.

The reader is, therefore, prepared to expect such high values represented in exhibit No. 4, which portrays the average value of ballots in the several States for the six Presidential elections preceding the Civil War. The same general features are observed as on the 1888 map. The less populous States exhibit the high value given the ballot through the feature of non-proportional Electors-at-Large. In addition to this, the "slave" States exhibit the high value given the ballot by the three-fifths feature. The colors and figures corroborate the expectation growing out of a consideration of the laws referred to above.

The next step in the inquiry suggests that the high value given to ballots through the three-fifths clause must have disappeared since the Civil War. The disadvantage of the "slave" States in their Congressional representation disappeared with the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment, and the apportionment following the census of 1870, which gave them representatives apportioned to their entire population, counting the blacks at their full number, instead of three-fifths; and it is natural to suppose that the value of the ballot would be correspondingly affected.

Exhibit No. 5 portrays the value of votes since the Civil War. The colors of the map as strongly contradict expectation in this instance as they corroborated it before. Almost without exception, the "slave" States present the same high values as before the enfranchisement of the blacks, showing that in those States it still takes as few ballots, comparatively, to make a Presidential vote as before the Civil War.

Why is this? Before the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment the whites cast all the ballots, and, of course, the ballot value was high. The exhibit (No. 5) proves that the ballot value is still high. Do the whites still do all the voting? or, do the blacks now do all the voting? or, does a portion of each race refrain from the franchise, to give the other part an advantage at the polls?

Exhibit No. 6 portrays the history of four States in their actual position in the Electoral College, as compared with their actual position in the number of ballots cast. Two of these are "slave" States; two, non-slave-holding States. One of each group a large (populous) State, and one a small State. New York is shown to have always occupied a position of great disadvantage, holding a place in the Electoral College very much below the proportion of ballots cast. Rhode Island has always held a position of great advantage. Missouri, a large State, having a small "slave" population (only about seven per cent.), is seen to have held a position, now of advantage, now of disadvantage, previous to the Civil War, and since the war to have taken a position similar to New York. Expectation is verified in this instance. The enfranchisement of the blacks reduced the ballot value, as it should. The strange part of this fact is that the change is noticeable, because Missouri's proportion of blacks was so small there was but little room for a change in ballot values. Delaware being a small "slave" State, had the two points of advantage in ballot values before the war, and its record in the chart shows it had a position of great advantage. Since the war, however, it still holds all its advantage.

Exhibit No. 7 follows a large number of States through the apportionment period, first giving the new conditions to the "slave" States. This exhibit enables the reader to appreciate the great injustice produced by the ten-year, or census period of adjustment. The first election based on the census of 1870 was that of 1872. But two years had passed since the taking of the census, and yet, at that early date, one ballot in Rhode Island was equal to five in Ohio. Four years later the growth of pop-

ulation had worked great changes in the relations of the States, and in 1880 (ten years after the apportionment was made) still greater changes appear. No State could yet cast any more Presidential votes than in 1872, but in some instances their ballot numbers (the number of ballots cast to make one Presidential vote) were two or three times as large, while in others there was little change, as can be seen by reading the ballot numbers printed in the tinted columns.

A second and valuable feature of Exhibit 7 is its answer of the question:—Have any of the "slave" States at any time since the enfranchisement of the blacks recorded high ballot numbers? The reader sees by the direction of the tracing lines between the columns 1872 and 1876 that every State increased its ballot number as would be expected from growth of population, but that between 1876 and 1880 several States decreased their record. He will also notice that all such States are "slave" States except Nevada, which had already begun its loss of population. While this chart (to avoid crowding) does not give a record of all States, it includes all that had a decreasing record. Not all of the "slave" States, however, show a decreasing record. Several of them show an increase commensurate with their probable growth of population. The record of two States is so remarkable as to call for special notice. These records are best studied by means of Exhibits 7 and 8 together.

It will be noted that on both exhibits Missouri stands above the line of average (U. S.) throughout, and by glancing back to the 1888 map and chart (Exhibit 1) its ballot number is seen to be 32,583 at that date. This record is one to be reasonably expected on account of the enfranchisement of the blacks. In South Carolina, which has six times as large a proportion of blacks, a greater improvement might reasonably be expected, and the expectation is verified in 1876, when it takes eighth place with a ballot number of 26,111. Its subsequent record is marked on Exhibit 8, by tracing line and dots, which show that in 1888 it had dropped down to rank 37, and a look at the chart on Exhibit 1 shows its ballot number to have been 8,882. Each reader, in view of these records, will be forced to ask why a few States with an increasing population, keeping pace with other States from 1872 to 1876, should suddenly retrograde so markedly and then persistently keep the low grade or make it lower still.

Surely no man who thinks for himself at all can meet these plain facts without feeling that there is something wrong somewhere. It is hardly necessary for him to turn to the editorial comment of his party paper, whatever his politics, for the explanation. There is but one conclusion possible. There were many more voters in South Carolina in 1884 and 1888 than in 1876. It is plain that at least two-thirds of them did not vote at either of the last two Presidential elections. The reader is left to reach his own conclusions as to whether it was whites or blacks who did not vote.

The writer has for his own study an exhibit on the plan of No. 7, portraying the record of all States from 1832. That record shows that the increased number of electors under the 1870 apportionment reduced the average (U. S.) ballot number from 19,762 in 1868, to 17,667 in 1872. In spite of this several States show a great increase. They are: Kansas, Missouri, Virginia, Maryland, Mississippi, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, West Virginia, Nebraska, Florida, Delaware, and Nevada. Three of these were new Western States, whose population was increasing rapidly. The other ten were old States having only a normal growth. (Three of these ten did not vote in 1868, so that their increase dates from earlier elections.) While the average ballot number of the country was reduced by two thousand, the average increase of these seven old States voting in 1868 and 1872 was 3,548. That is, they not only overcame the average decrease of two thousand ballots (induced by the greater number of electors)—they increased 3,500 besides, making their relative gain 5,500 ballots.

Now these seven States are "slave" States, and it would be natural to expect a greatly increased ballot number, from the enfranchisement of the blacks. The record of the elections of 1868, 1872, and 1876 shows this increase. Why the falling off between 1876 and 1880? Had this record of increase been kept up from 1876 to the present, the map in Exhibit 5 would have shown very much lighter shades for the more populous of the "slave" States. That is, it would show that they were working alongside of other populous States having the same constitutional provisions to meet.

In view of these facts it seems evident that following the election of 1876, some new element entered into the political life of several of the States, and that a large share of the natural ballot has never since that date been polled. Every man who believes in the spirit of equality pronounced in the Declaration of Independence will welcome any law that will give back to the whites of these States their full vote again, providing they have been deprived of it by the blacks, or on the other hand. But will he? The graphic exhibits of the supplement furnish the cold hard facts of the official record, but they cannot furnish reason or justice.

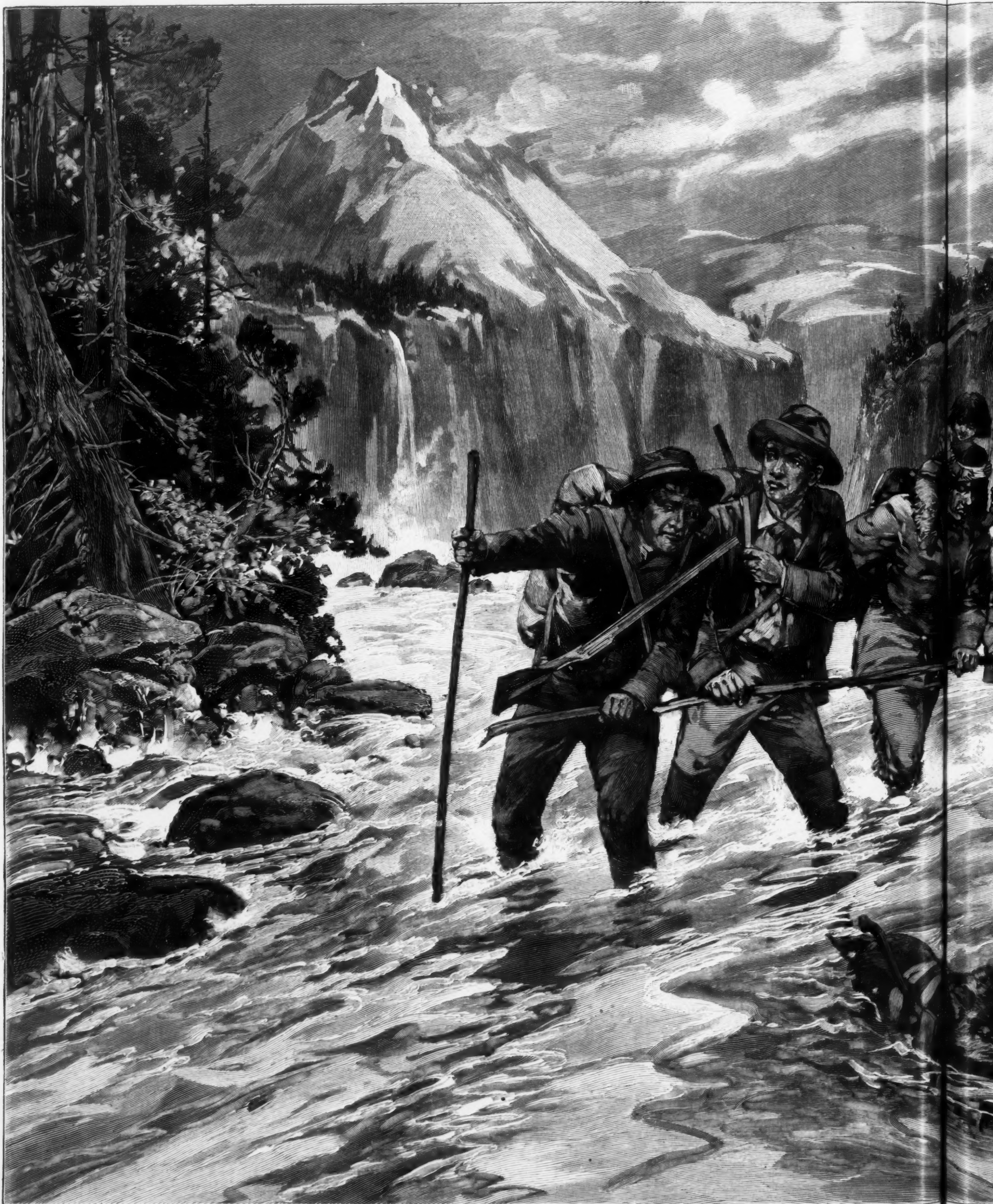
The reader is again reminded that when we have a law that will secure everywhere a free ballot and an honest count for President of the United States, we are yet a long way from equality of citizenship in the exercise of the franchise. The Fifteenth Amendment provides for equal political rights for black and white in the same State.

Let us next have an amendment which will provide that the free ballot of a citizen of Texas shall count the same in electing the Chief Magistrate of the Nation, as it would if cast in South Carolina; that a citizen of New York casting his ballot may never more be confronted with the thought that he will need two more men voting with him to accomplish as much as one man does by casting a ballot in Rhode Island.

Let us have an amendment that will enable every voter throughout the country to feel that at the ballot-box, at least, he is a full man, not half a man, or a quarter of a man, or mayhap one-tenth of a man.

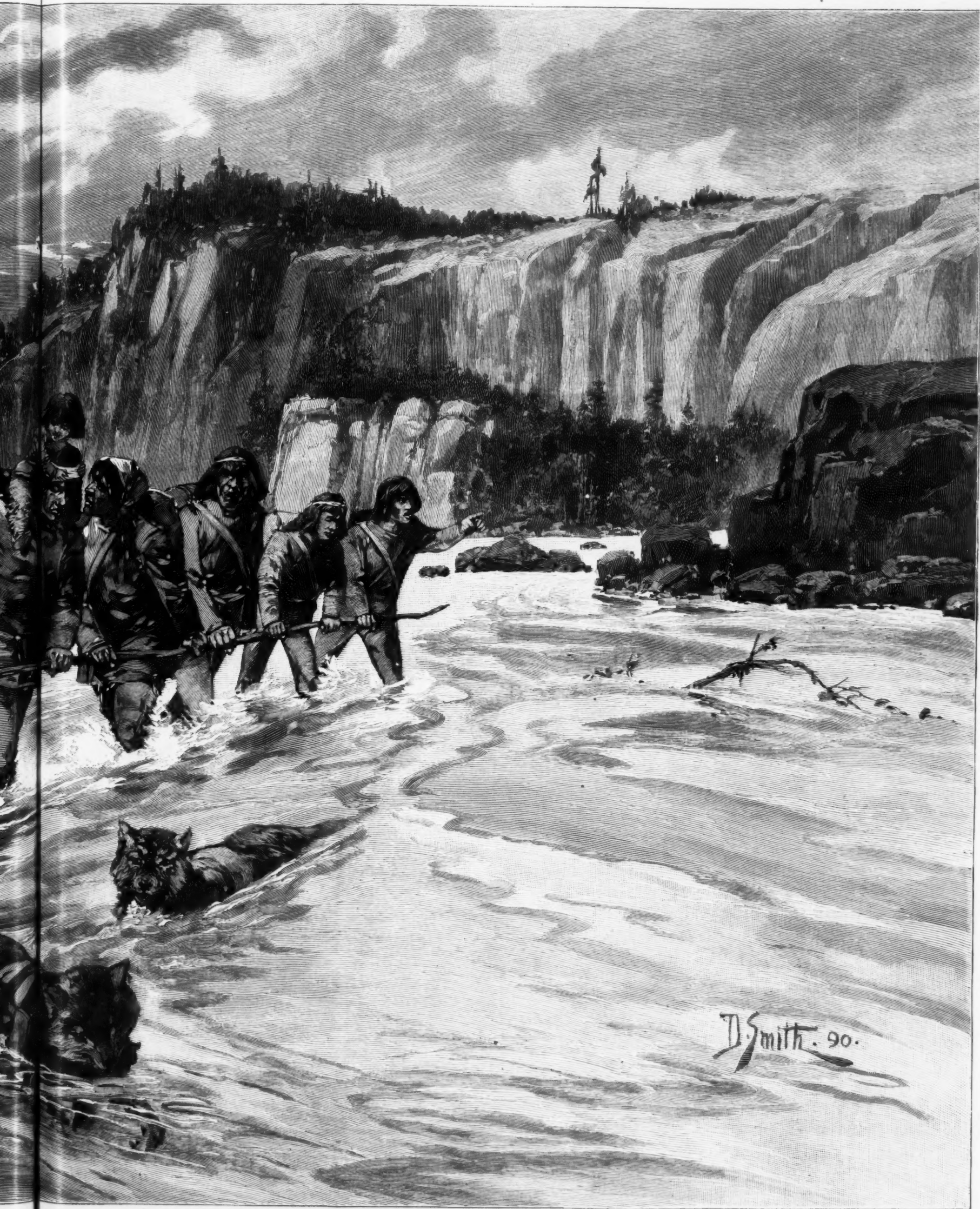
F. W. HEWES.

A WASHINGTON correspondent says that Secretary Blaine appears "to have taken on a new lease of energy, and is looking now much as he did ten years ago. His eyes are bright and clear; the paleness of his complexion, which was so marked during his visit in Europe, has changed to the ruddy color of a man who lives much out-of-doors; his appearance betokens more than ordinary good health, and there is a buoyancy and alertness in his manner equal to the physical vigor of his best years."



"A passage across a glacial torrent is hardly a pleasant experience. To avoid accidents we take the precaution combin

THE "FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER" EXPLORATION OF ALASKA—CROSS



D. Smith. 90.

caution combining our forces by all holding one long pole and marching over in line abreast."—E. J. Glave's narrative.

ALASKA.—CROSSING A GLACIAL TORRENT.—FROM A SKETCH BY E. J. GLAVE.—[SEE PAGE 376.]

OUR ALASKA EXPEDITION.

EXPLORATION OF THE UNKNOWN ALSECK RIVER REGION
BY E. J. GLAVE, ONE OF STANLEY'S PIONEER
CONGO OFFICERS

VI.

UPON our arrival at the camp, Shank became anxious that we should engage another Indian paddler to accompany us in our canoe journey to the sea, and we accordingly secured the services of the Gunena medicine-man, who, he said, had made the trip. I had noticed during our travels some structures formed of small sticks driven in the ground in a rough circle four feet in diameter, and drawn together and tied six feet from the bottom, giving them a cage-like appearance. Upon first seeing one of these frames I was puzzled to know its use, and felt but little more enlightened when informed that it was a "bath"; but I afterward discovered that when required for use a fire was lighted in the centre, composed of wood and stones, and the heat kept in by a thick covering of blankets drawn over the framework. By this means a kind of Turkish or Russian bath is obtained. It is not an every-day occurrence for an Indian to take a bath—in fact, these places seemed least used of any property around camp or village. But during our stay I had an opportunity of noticing the effect of this treatment upon a human being. I saw the Gunena doctor before and after having been steamed; he went in a grimy, greasy-looking individual, and emerged a well-scoured, cleanly member of society. It is only some unusual event which prompts this inclination for cleanliness. The medicine-man was to accompany us down the Alseck, and probably considered the precaution of a bath necessary in order to render himself recognizable to any of his friends he might meet on the coast.

There are a few dilapidated log buildings in the vicinity of the present camp which were once permanent dwellings, and

The last chief of the Nua Quas was old Tenasarti, who died many years ago. It is impossible to obtain correct dates from these people; they register no count of time. Some of the log



AN OLD NUA QUA STORE-HOUSE.

store-houses, built on tall piles, are still standing, and many a little disordered heap of decaying wood, overgrown with weed and shrub, marks the former habitation of a Nua Qua family.

The Gunena, as do all these Klinket tribes, dispose of their

roots, and hemlock bark, which, with their salmon, afford them a slight provision against hard times. Neska Ta Heen, however, is their principal headquarters, although they inhabit the houses but a few weeks during the year. In the first days of April, when the weather has broken and the land trail is once more practicable, they march down south to their present quarters on the Alseck River. They then hunt and trap about in the neighborhood until the salmon commence to run, about the end of May. Hunting and trapping operations are then dispensed with, and they devote their time solely to catching salmon until about the end of July, when the whole tribe, men, women, children, and dogs, stagger back to Neska Ta Heen weighted down with their accumulated stock of dried salmon. The fish have at that time already ascended the river as far as the last-named village. Here they remain a month or six weeks, during which time they live upon the salmon and trout, and are enabled also to dry a great deal of fish, which adds to the winter stock. They finally follow the salmon up to Lake Kluksho, the extreme head-waters of the Alseck River. Here they continue their fishing operations until the waters of the lake are frozen over. The genial reign of summer ceases and the stern hand of winter rules, mantling mountain and valley in snowy drapery. Ice and snow then drive them from these fishing-grounds, salmon poles are stored away, the light moccasin and thin garments are replaced by the warm fur clothing, and snow-shoe and sledge become the means of locomotion. The dogs, which are now in good condition from the many months of good feeding during the summer at the fishing camp, are yoked to the sledges, and the tribe of Gunena strike away for their different winter hunting-grounds—some back to their village at Neska Ta Heen, others to Dasa Dee Ash, to the north of Stanley Range, where they fish through the ice for pickerel. Early in spring, before the snow and ice have disappeared, dogs are harnessed to the sledges, with men, women, and children on snow-shoes, and all return to their homes at Neska Ta Heen. Hunger and cold have told on them during the many weary winter months. Their lean and haggard condition contrasts strongly with their healthy appearance of the summer. The Chilkat Indians meet them at Neska Ta Heen and exchange blankets, clothing, powder, and shot for the Gunena's furs and skins, which they had shot and trapped during the winter, and once more this roving tribe strike down south for the Alseck River fishing-camp.

After a stay of days at the Gunena fishing-camp, our small store of provisions being well-nigh exhausted, we decided to continue our voyage down stream. The whole of the Gunena camp turned out to wish us good-bye, repeated their sentiments of friendship, and invited us to return again to their country, and would have loaded our canoe down to her gunwale with dried salmon had we been able to accept their gifts.

Having packed our belongings so as to get the little craft into good trim, we embarked and shot out into the stream and were whirled along in the raging torrent. The stream, rushing through several channels cut in the rock-strewn valley, at times is hemmed in narrower limits by the nearer approach of the rocky mountain walls which form its banks. Its forces then combine in one deep torrent, which tears along at a bewildering rate, roaring as if enraged at its restricted bounds. Our little dug-out, dexterously handled, plunged along on the disordered surface, her sharp bow dashing through the waves, drenching us all with spray but shipping but little water. The Gunena doctor proved of but little use in a canoe; but Dalton and Shank seemed part and parcel of the little craft, over which they had entire control. The pliant poplar paddles spring beneath their quick, powerful strokes as she speeds over the dangerous waters, kept on her course as straight as an arrow by Shank.

Numerous small streams enter the Alseck from both sides, some through breaches in the mountains, draining the ice and snow fields behind, while others trickle down the hillsides leading from the melting snow on the mountain summits.

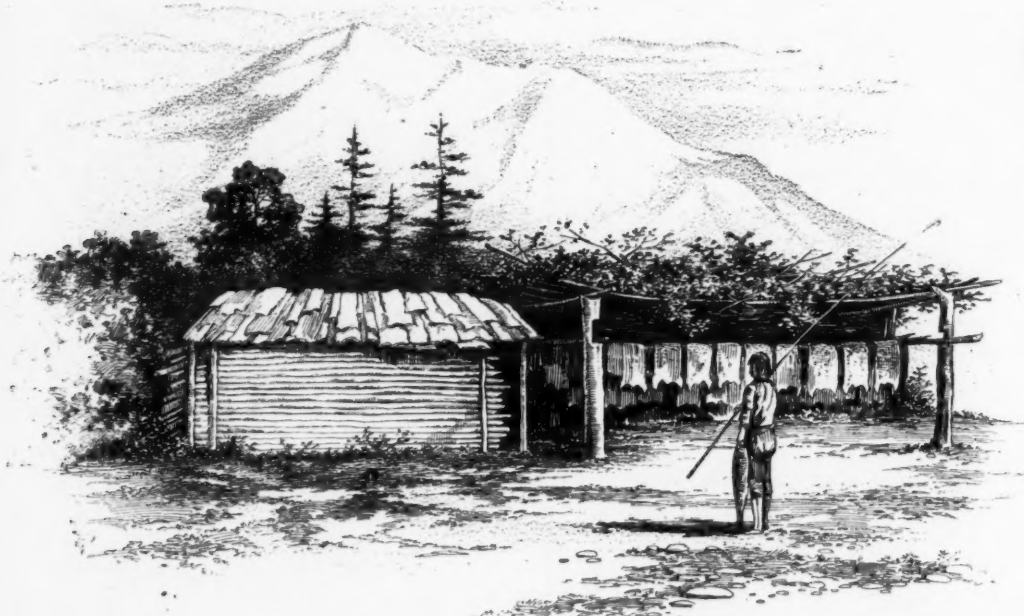
The condition of the Alseck is greatly controlled by the weather; a hot sun increases its volume of water, cold weather arrests its rise. This is accounted for by the fact that the river owes its vast volume of water principally to the melting of snow and ice. A thick growth of forest borders the barren, rocky bed of the stream, and luxuriant vegetation covers the gentle slopes, reaching to the snowy heights above. Tiny wild flowers of delicate color and texture carpet the ground close to the everlasting snows. When the sun is shining the climate in the valley seems almost tropical, but snow is constantly falling on the mountains; their summits appear as freshly powdered each morning, the slight fall of the evening before being thawed by the noonday heat. We passed to-day the mountain called Klécéá, where it is reported that flint was found by the early settlers when seeking for stones with which to shape their weapons and tools.

This stream is the wildest I have ever seen; there is scarcely a one-hundred-yard stretch of fair water anywhere along its course. Running with an eight to ten knot current, and aggravated by rocky points, sharp bends, and immense boulders, the stream is also rendered dangerous by the innumerable rapids and eddies which disturb its surface.

E. J. GLAVE.

A PLEASANT INCIDENT.

A DELIGHTFUL little story is told of Count von Moltke. It appears that during his birthday anniversary celebration a young American lady, who was in Berlin for the time being, addressed him a note with the request that he would write his name in the fly-leaf of a book which she sent him. She added that it was her birthday also, and that it would give her peculiar pleasure if he would gratify her desire. Count von Moltke was much impressed by the circumstance, and sent a messenger with the request that the young lady should call upon him, which she did under proper escort. She found the venerable commander surrounded by glittering nobility, but he at once welcomed her in the most cordial way, and after a brief conversation wrote his name in the book, adding this passage: "I have been young and now I am old, yet have I never seen the righteous forsaken, or his seed begging bread." The whole affair reflects infinite credit upon Von Moltke, and illustrates very plainly those commanding traits of character which have made him so influential a factor in the history of his time.



TYPICAL HABITATION ON THE ALSECK FISHING-GROUNDS.

belonged to an old coast tribe called Nua Quas. Many years ago these people penetrated the Alseck country in search of flint with which to make their weapons and tools. A few miles down stream from here there is a mountain called Klécéá, where the flint stone is reported to have been found by them. These Nua Quas were met by the interior Indians, the Gunena, who had moved down south for the salmon-run up the Alseck, and a trade sprang up between the two tribes, the Gunena exchanging their furs and skins for the Nua Quas' seal oil. Numbers of the latter people never returned to the coast, preferring to settle in the interior rather than again undertake the perilous journey from the ocean. It is said they lived a very hard life, having to depend entirely on the spear and arrow for food and clothing, as in those days they dressed entirely in skins and furs. Cold, privation, and sickness gradually diminished their numbers, until finally there were not enough of them to continue the commerce. At present there are a few members, offspring of the once big tribe, who are now living with the Gunena. I saw some few of them at the camp, and was much struck by their fine physique and manly bearing. Shank, our Indian, was a descendant of the

dead by cremation. They build a stack of dry wood seven feet long, three feet wide, and four or five inches in depth. The corpse, having been profusely smeared with oil, is placed on this, and a fire is lighted, the whole being quickly enveloped in flames, and the body burned to cinders. The charred remains are gathered in a cloth, securely fastened in a box, and conveyed to a



NUA QUA HUT, ALSECK RIVER.

brightly painted little house built for their reception at the back of the village. All dead bodies are treated in this way, save those of the medicine-men, which are embalmed and stored in the little box graves.

There were upward of two hundred of these Gunena Indians at their Alseck fishing-camps. They are essentially a roving tribe, relying on the chase and stream for their means of existence. The earth is never tilled by them. But nature is accommodating. During the summer months an abundance of berries is found in the woods, and the river teems with salmon. They prepare a certain amount of winter stores by drying strawberries,



A SURVIVOR OF THE OLD NUA QUA PEOPLE.

Nua Quas. He told me that many years ago they resorted to the primitive method of obtaining fire by the rubbing together of dried wood, a mode still in use among some of the wild tribes of Africa.



THE RED RIVER AT THE SANTA FÉ RAILROAD CROSSING NEAR GAINESVILLE, TEXAS.

A MAGNIFICENT RAILWAY SYSTEM—THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FÉ.

THE marvel of these enterprising times, so far as marvels exist in the railway world, is the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway system: its development, its prodigious growth, its wonderful success, its magnificent management.

I shall not undertake to give the combined mileage of the main route, with all its laterals, turn-outs, extensions, branches, etc. It is sufficient to know that the traveler who leaves the East destined for the Southwest, for Mexico, or the Pacific coast, finds the Santa Fé the easiest, the most direct, the pleasantest, the best, and the cheapest route to take. Fast trains, vestibule, dining and sleeping-cars of first and second class, admirable accommodations in the way of the best ordinary coaches, reclining-chairs, etc., fine eating stations, besides the attractive scenery—grand and unique—and summer and winter resorts sprinkled all along the route, make the Santa Fé especially attractive to the tourist and the traveler.

During the trip of the special palace-car "Mayflower," with the FRANK LESLIE'S party, to Texas last June, it had occasion to utilize the Texas branch of the Santa Fé route on several occasions, and found it one of the best of all the many railroad systems it was compelled to patronize. The emigrant to Texas, the investor in that State, or the traveler for pleasure, will find it necessary to make a part of his journey on the Santa Fé route, which passes through some of the best, if not all of the best, counties in the State; which touches all the leading cities, and constitutes the natural route between Texas and the North, East, South, and West, via Kansas City, St. Louis, New Orleans, Texarkana, Shreveport, Fort Worth, and Rosenberg.

Those who remember the old Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Railroad will, no doubt, recollect that this splendid business route was absorbed by the Santa Fé several years ago, and has since been extended until it has a total mileage of nearly 1,200 miles, over a thousand of these being in Texas. It effects a junction with the main line of the Santa Fé at Purcell, and is thus made the southeasterly grand division of the Santa Fé



RIBBON FALLS, NEAR COLORADO RIVER, TEXAS.

system. It has numerous branches within the State, along the lines of which are Galveston, Houston, Brenham, Temple, Lampasas, San Angelo, Fort Worth, Dallas, Gainesville, Paris, and others of the most flourishing cities in the State. It connects with all the railroads of any consequence in Texas at leading points, and at Galveston with all the foreign and coastwise steamship lines. It therefore forms a direct route to Kansas City over connections with roads of its own system, and from Kansas City to Chicago. It is by all odds the best route from Galveston to all points of the central States of the far West.

But aside from its facilities in Texas, it affords particular inducements to the traveler to the Pacific. It is an admirable, convenient, and most desirable thoroughfare for the traveler to California, touching at a number of the most interesting points,



MONTEZUMA HOTEL, LAS VEGAS HOT SPRINGS.

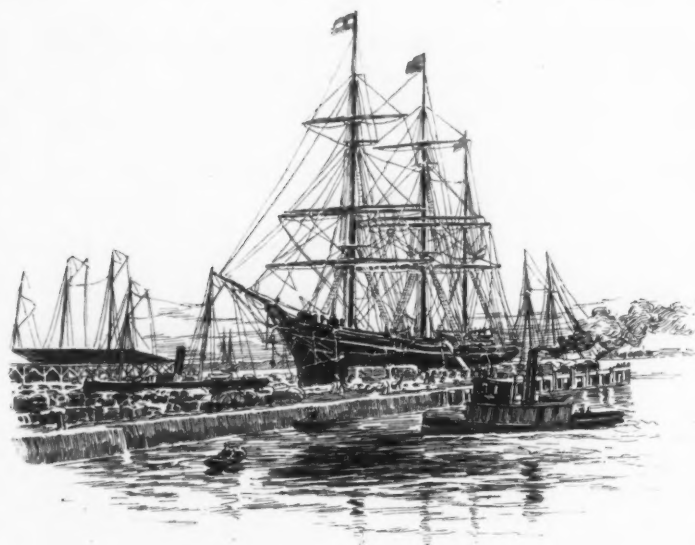


PARK HOTEL, LAMPASAS SPRINGS.



MISSION GARDEN, SANTA BARBARA, CAL.

INTERESTING POINTS ON THE LINES OF THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FÉ RAILROAD.



COTTON WHARF, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

and visiting some of the most famous health resorts in the world. In Texas it furnishes an entrance to the famous Lampasas Springs, which are among the most remarkable mineral springs in the world. The fumes of the sulphur water can be smelled fifty yards away, and are so strong as to tarnish gold coins and turn them to the color of copper after fifteen minutes' exposure in the open air. The rocky bed of the river, into which these clear sulphur waters flow, is thickly coated with the deposits of white sulphur, soda, magnesia, and other minerals for over three hundred feet. Excellent hotel and bathing accommodations are provided at Lampasas Springs, and thousands of visitors prove the efficacy of the waters in various disorders. The expense of living is far less than at Florida resorts, the bathing and the mineral waters are inducements, and fishing and sporting can be had in abundance in the vicinage.

The Santa Fé also takes the traveler to the attractive Las Vegas Springs in New Mexico, and the famous Montezuma Hotel, the finest watering-place west of the Alleghenies. From personal experience I can say that this is one of the most restful spots for the invalid and health and pleasure-seeker that I have found in extensive travel at home and abroad. It is as delightful in winter as in summer.

The most charming part of the journey along the Santa Fé is that which takes the traveler through the historic sections of southern California, past the famous Missions, established long before the civilizing influences of white emigration were felt, and inseparably connected with the romantic history of California. Branches run to the sea-coast to the great winter and summer resort of San Diego, Los Angeles, and Santa Barbara. The road, in fact, opens to the tourist and health-seeker unsurpassed opportunities for enjoyment and recuperation. Since the reorganization of the Santa Fé, and under the practical management of President Manvel and his associates, it has become more popular than ever, and stands ready to contest for supremacy with all its oldest competitors.

Our artist shows some interesting sketches along the route which will be readily recognized by those who have traveled on this line. Our party were under obligations to Passenger Traffic Manager W. F. White and Assistant General Passenger and Ticket Agent John J. Byrne, of Chicago, and General Passenger and Ticket Agent H. G. Thompson, of the G., C. and Santa Fé, of Galveston.

THE MEXICAN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

THE Mexican Central, the pioneer rail route from the United States into the Republic of Mexico, opened up to the tourist the attractions of a land that has been rightly termed "the Egypt of the New World." While bountiful in legend and romance, fascinating in the varying charms of its scenery, and absorbing in interest in its evidences of a past civilization, Mexico owes to the railroads that have penetrated the interior the great prosperity she is now enjoying. The Mexican Central, entering the Republic at El Paso, Texas, and traversing its territory north and south, furnishes a trip that has, its length considered, no superior in interest on the continent. Crossing the Rio Grande River to the old city of Paso del Norte, now called Juarez, it passes thence to the beautiful city of Chihuahua, the celebrated medicinal springs of Santa Rosalia, through the mining camp of Escalon, the rich cotton district of Lerdo, the silver city of Zacatecas, the wonderful baths at Aguascalientes, where a branch line runs to San Luis Potosi; past Lagos and Leon, the scene of the great floods of 1888, to Silao, where another branch runs to the wealthy city of Guanajuato; on to Tlapuato, where another branch stretches out to Guadalajara, the queen city of Mexico; on through Queretaro— noted for its opal mines and being the spot where the unfortunate Maximilian was shot—Tula, with its pyramids and wonderful ruins of the Toltec race; and up the great Nochistongo Pass to "the proud City of Mexico, with her great plaza of the Cathedral and the noble edifice itself, with splendid façade and majestic twin towers; its hundreds of churches, about which cluster the remains of convent, monastery, and hospital; the wide paseos,

the tropical gardens; the moss-bearded cypresses four centuries old, under which the disheartened Aztec monarch mourned the loss of his kingdom; the palaces of the viceroys, the alamedas, and the fountains," and all the wonderful and enchanting collections of the past and present, guarded by the eternal majesty of those snow-clad peaks, Popocatepetl and Ixtaccihuatl.

The completion of the Mexican Central Railroad to the port of Tampico will inaugurate an era of development for the fertile valleys, and the deposits of mineral wealth which lie in the hills and mountains, equal to anything the world has ever known. A great deal of American and English capital is being invested in Mexico, and preparations are making for the development of section after section, as the railways make action feasible.

At Torreon Junction the "Mayflower," the special FRANK LESLIE'S car, was attached to the fast passenger north from the City of Mexico, and after a pleasant journey over an excellent road-bed, through beautiful valleys and along the base of mountain ranges, through the city of Chihuahua, where a brief stop was made, El Paso was reached. The party were indebted for special courtesies to General Manager Edward W. Jackson and General Passenger Agent A. C. Michaelis.

CHARLES DILLINGHAM.

Mr. Charles Dillingham, receiver of the Houston and Texas Central Railway, has been one of the most prominent and best-known railroad men of the South for several years. Born in Vermont, the son of ex-Governor Paul Dillingham, of that State, and brother of the Governor just retired, he received a law education, evincing at an early age the high ability that has marked

the new South, in their enterprise and fast-increasing wealth and importance; through the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and the Carolinas, where the traveler may see the extensive fields of cotton and sugar-cane, the great iron and coal mines, the cotton-mills and factories of those prospering commonwealths; through the beautiful scenic Piedmont section of the Old Dominion, in sight of the famous battle-fields of the Civil War, across the wide Potomac, until the rushing train rests in full view of the monument to the immortal Washington, and under the shadow of the beautiful dome of the nation's capitol, in the midst of the city that bears his honored name. Thence to the great marts of the East and that grandest metropolis of the commerce of the world, New York City.

No route possesses more picturesque scenery to lighten the hours of travel, and none has better facilities of roadway and equipment to beguile the fatigue of a journey. Thoughts of time and distance are lost in the contemplation of the natural beauty of the country, and selfishness is cheated in self-content by the comforts and ease of the appointments of the train. Well-kept eating-houses, of a national reputation for excellence, or the delightful cuisine of the "limited" dining-cars awaken pleasant comparisons with the old ways still to be encountered on other lines not yet up to the spirit and requirements of modern railway travel.

The well-deserved encomiums of its large and constantly increasing patronage, the commendation of the traveling public, so unlimited in its marks of approval, the substantial results of its efforts to win favor, will soon culminate in the establishment of a fast limited service between Washington and the South, which, in speed, luxury of appointment, magnificence of service, and perfection of detail, will not be surpassed anywhere. Nor will this be the transitory feature of a season, but all-the-year-round, every-day-in-the-year connection between the South and the North by way of the national capital.

The officers of this system are: John H. Inman, President; W. G. Oakman, Vice-President; Peyton Randolph, General Manager; Solomon Haas, Traffic Manager; and James L. Taylor, General Passenger Agent, all men of broad-gauged capacity, identified by birth and interests with the South, and to whose



THE CATHEDRAL, CITY OF MEXICO.

other members of his family. Mr. Dillingham entered the Federal Army at the beginning of the Civil War, and was mustered out a lieutenant-colonel. He settled in New Orleans at the close of the war, engaging in commercial pursuits, remaining there until 1885, when he was appointed receiver of the Houston and Texas Central Railway, since which time he has resided at Houston, Texas. As a railroad manager Mr. Dillingham has evinced marked ability, the road under his careful guidance having been brought up to a very creditable standard. It is a deserved tribute to his devotion to its interests and the excellent judgment he has always exercised in the management of the road that he has been elected president of the re-organized company, the Houston and Texas Central Railroad Company, which is about to take possession of the property.

THE PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.

THE "Piedmont Air-Line," under which popular designation the lines of the Great Richmond and Danville system are known, is a singularly well adapted descriptive title: Piedmont, from "*pie* du mont"—at the foot of the mountain"—and "Air-Line," as being the nearest approach to a straight line which measures the shortest distance between points. It is happily suggestive of the picturesque mountain scenery of the route, which is constantly in full view, from Atlanta to Washington, and of its location, which describes a naturally straight line between those points.

It is the shortest and most direct line of railway connection from Mexico, Texas, and the great Southwest, through New Orleans and Shreveport as gate-ways, past the thriving cities of Montgomery, Birmingham, and Atlanta, flourishing exponents of

judgment, skill, experience, and vigilance is due the great success that has made this the leading railway system of the South, and second to but very few in the whole country.



CHARLES DILLINGHAM, RECEIVER HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

LIFE INSURANCE.—MORE LIGHT.

A CORRESPONDENT at Bigelow, Nobles County, Minn., says that his father holds a policy in the Phoenix Mutual of Hartford, Conn., which is not entirely satisfactory. In 1870 he took out a twenty-year endowment policy for \$2,000, and kept the premiums paid for five years, paying in that time about \$346. At the expiration of five years, finding it too burdensome, he surrendered his policy, and the company issued to him a paid-up policy for \$500 (endowment), payable in 1890, for which they had him pay \$200 additional. When he took out the first policy for \$2,000 he gave four notes aggregating \$260, securing future premiums upon it, and when the second policy was issued the company retained the four notes made for the first policy, the agent positively assuring the policy-holder that these notes would be canceled, and that when the policy expired the full amount of \$500 would be paid.

My correspondent says that his father has been notified by the Phoenix Company that there is still due on the policy \$221.40, which will be deducted from the face of the \$500 policy, leaving a payment of only \$278.60. Furthermore, since receiving the second policy he has paid six per cent. annually on the notes for fifteen years, amounting to \$209.22, and been credited with dividends to the meagre amount of \$38.60, the last in 1882, which was only for \$3.20.

My correspondent adds that, "according to their published statements, the Phoenix Company is in a flourishing condition, claiming to have paid the highest ratio of dividends to premiums of any company in New York—24.5 per cent., yet father has received no dividends since 1882. Can they reconcile this fact with their published statement? He has paid to the company the following amounts:

Paid on first policy.....	\$346
Paid on second policy.....	200
Paid interest on notes.....	209.22
Total	\$755.22

That amount was paid in cash, inclusive of interest on the same, and now they return him but \$278.60 for all that investment."

My correspondent asks if his father has sufficient cause for action against the company to recover the full amount of the policy for \$500.

According to the terms of the contract, as recited in the policy, the insured, I am sorry to say, must take what the Phoenix Company offers. It is exceedingly unfortunate, and I think quite unjust, but my correspondent may consider himself extremely lucky to get even the pitiful amount of \$278.60. For, if the bankrupt American Company of Philadelphia had succeeded in the effort it made within a year to obtain control of the Phoenix Company, the policy-holders of the latter would have lost all of the assets of the concern, and their returns would have been nothing.

In this case, as in others that have been called to my attention, the agent appears to have misrepresented the meaning of the policy. Reading its terms carefully, I find that it did not authorize the agent to make the agreement he entered into.

Once more I cite this case as evidence of the necessity of doing business with men whom you know, and, furthermore, of having the recognized officers of the company enter into a written agreement to do what the agent pledges will be done.

Take the word of no insurance agent for anything. Remember that most policies distinctly state that the company will only be responsible for contracts which they themselves enter into by written agreement.

The case presented by my correspondent seems to involve great hardship, and it certainly is calculated to bring life insurance into disrepute. It is one of hundreds of similar cases, and it is for this reason that I urge that such business shall be done only with long-established insurance companies, like the Equitable, the New York Life, and the Mutual Life, or put with a level-premium company of high character, like the Mutual Reserve of this city, or with high-class fraternal organizations of experience and standing.

A correspondent at Terre Haute, Ind., who sometime since entered complaint against the Aetna Insurance Company, writes me again, stating that as there is no insurance commissioner in Indiana, he is compelled to solicit my advice and information. My correspondent has certainly what looks like a serious grievance against the Aetna Life Company. He, unfortunately, took out what was known as "a half-note policy," and as he has been favored with a long life, these notes have been set up against him by the company in such a way as to largely offset the benefit he has received.

He asks me if "the double payment of notes affords fair grounds for setting aside the policy in a suit of law." I must reply that, under the terms of the contract, the Aetna seems to have my correspondent by the throat. If it wants to choke him hard, there is nothing to prevent it that I can see. I think the Legislature of Connecticut has been very indulgent to its insurance companies, and it has given them a great advantage in dealing with policy-holders. Recalling the story of the Phoenix Life, and the unsavory revelations made in the attempt to secure its control, I am led to ask what can be expected from any company that hails from a State so small that its laws can be manipulated by a few powerful life insurance companies, greatly to the detriment of their policy-holders?

From St. Joseph, Mo., I have a letter which says: "I send you a prospectus of a company that has begun business in Baltimore only this year, which takes the name of 'Old Commonwealth.' I am curi-

ous to know if it can do business on its plan. It agrees to pay \$500 in four years; but I see that the dues and payments required to get this \$500 bond amount to \$229.50 for the four years. This amount, then, as I see it, would have to more than double itself to enable the company to pay the bond. How can this be done?"

My correspondent incloses a prospectus of the "Old Commonwealth Society of Baltimore," which announces that it is "a fraternal and benevolent order." It has a bond scheme, and proposes to pay bondholders sick benefits and to distribute cash for the bonds regularly from year to year, the first bondholders to get the first chance at the surplus.

Of course it is palpable on the face, that all these bond schemes (and there is a multitude of them springing up) are based upon an idea that the first holders of certificates are to get the chance of drawing the prizes at the expense of subsequent purchasers of bonds. I think that the scheme is far worse than any lottery, and, in fact, if I gambled, I would rather run my chances with a lottery ticket than with one of these new-fangled notions controlled by men who are in them for what can be made out of the enterprise.

I believe that the State Legislatures should class all such schemes as if they were lotteries, and hold them to be illegal, I might almost say criminal. I shall take pains to have the attention of the Insurance Department of this State and of the Legislature at the approaching session called to these new mushroom bond schemes, and I undertake to say, that if the right thing is done, they will be kept out of the State of New York for all time to come.

The Hermit.

RICHARD DE LOGEROT.

PROMINENT and eminently popular among New York's wealthier Franco-American citizens is Mr. Richard de Logerot, whose portrait we have the pleasure of presenting below. Upon becoming a naturalized American, some few years ago, Mr. de Logerot shelved his French title of Marquis du Croisic, which has belonged since 1346 to the family of which he is the last and sole representative. He is a grandson of General de Logerot, Minister of War during the reign of the Bourbon Kings of Naples. Mr. de Logerot was himself born in the royal palace at Naples, December 24th, 1852, his father occupying at that time an important official position under the Bourbon King, Ferdinand. When, in 1860, owing to the stress of events now historic, the King took his abrupt departure from Naples, the De Logerot family removed to Rome. In 1870 they went to Paris. From there Mr. Richard de Logerot came to New York, eight years ago, and, finding the American metropolis congenial to his tastes and energetic disposition, settled here and embarked in the real estate business. The elegant Croisic apartment-house at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street was built and is owned by Mr. de Logerot, and is an evidence of his taste and enterprise in which he may justly take pride. His own residence, opposite the Madison Square Garden, is a transplanted Parisian *hôtel*—the ideal home of a cosmopolitan New-Yorker, in whom business habits, social and artistic tastes, are happily combined.

WALL STREET.—LIQUIDATION CONTINUES.

I SAID the other day that Mr. Gould was not buying everything in sight, and that he was confining himself to certain properties which he was compelled to protect. In a recent interview at Boston Mr. Gould said, in reference to the ridiculous rumor that he was trying to control a transcontinental line: "There is no truth in the rumor. I don't scatter my investments; they cover a very small amount of ground." Mr. Gould has had to extend the range of his investments recently in order to bring certain parties and certain interests into a compliant mood. Having accomplished that purpose, I expect that he will again devote himself most assiduously to the management of the Missouri Pacific, the Manhattan Elevated, the Western Union, and the



RICHARD DE LOGEROT.

Wabash. By the way, I advise my readers who want to take a little flyer in a speculative stock to put away a few shares of Wabash preferred. It may be a year or two before they will turn a handsome profit; it may be in a much shorter time.

As I have said before, the market must have its ups and downs, probably for a month or six weeks to come. The contraction of loans will lead to caution everywhere, and necessarily will involve those whose credits have been unduly expanded. These will have to fall by the wayside. But for those who can pick up stocks at present prices, pay for them and put them away, there are gilt-edged opportunities on all sides.

In the way of bonds, the best speculation that I know of is the St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas Second Incomes around 22, and the Texas Pacific Seconds around 30. In the way of cheap stocks, I still believe that Richmond Terminal common, St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute common, and Wabash preferred are among those that have a future.

Cheap investment securities that are counted on as very good are the United States Express, American Cable, and Wheeling preferred. It looks to me as if Rock Island at prevailing prices is low, and is bound to go much higher. I hear a quiet rumor that Chicago Gas has been manipulated for a decline by very strong parties connected with the Standard Oil business, who want to control this splendid property in anticipation of sending it far beyond present figures before the World's Fair opens. It pays four per cent., and is said to be earning six per cent. Lead Trust is said to be another excellent speculation, though I know nothing about it, and cannot advise any one to touch any of the Trust securities. They have been fearfully manipulated in the past.

It may be necessary, it appears, for the bears to raid the coal stocks, the Reading pool, and possibly the Northwestern, all of which have been very firmly held heretofore. The short interest in these has not been eliminated, and until it is, perhaps the liquidation will not have been complete.

The quiet work that is being done, largely by the direction of Mr. Gould and Mr. Sage, and upon the advice of Chairman Walker, formerly of "The Gentlemen's Agreement," in reconciling the Southwestern and Western railway interests is bearing fruit. There may be, and probably will be, some significant developments within thirty days. The success of this movement will, of course, give the market a stronger tone.

The Taylor bill in Congress, I understand, bids fair to pass. If so, silver is a purchase, as the Taylor bill provides for the purchase of 13,000,000 ounces of silver bullion, the estimated stock now on hand in the United States, and the restriction of the market hereafter to the domestic product, which will be almost entirely consumed by the regular monthly purchases of 4,500,000 ounces. I cannot see any other effect of such legislation excepting a rise in silver, though it may be only temporary.

A Philadelphia correspondent wants to know if Sugar Trust is not selling pretty low at present prices. It is low compared with the prices of the past. I am told that inside manipulators, after disposing of a great part of their stock, deliberately inspired the action that led to the decision in favor of the appointment of receivers in Brooklyn. These managers foresaw that the Attorney-General of this State was about to take the matter in his own hands, and they did not care to have him name receivers, fearing that their interests would not be consulted. I am not prepared to say that this report is true; but Sugar Trust manipulators seem to be quite well satisfied with the present turn of affairs and with the persons named as receivers of the Trust. There is altogether too much speculation and manipulation about this business for me. If the Stock Exchange would compel the Sugar Trust and other concerns that seek its precincts to file regular reports of their business, it would be helpful all the way round. The way the Trust has been fighting to prevent the making of a public statement of its real condition is to me very significant.

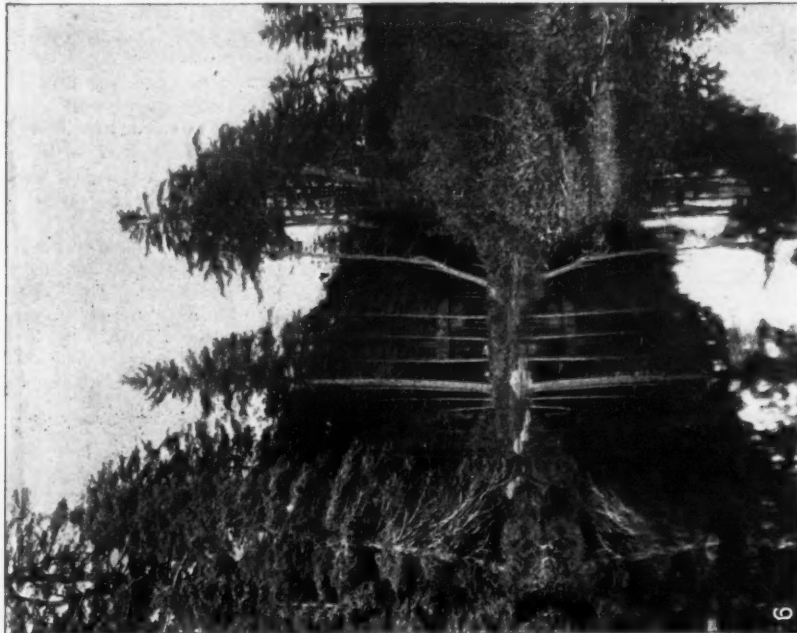
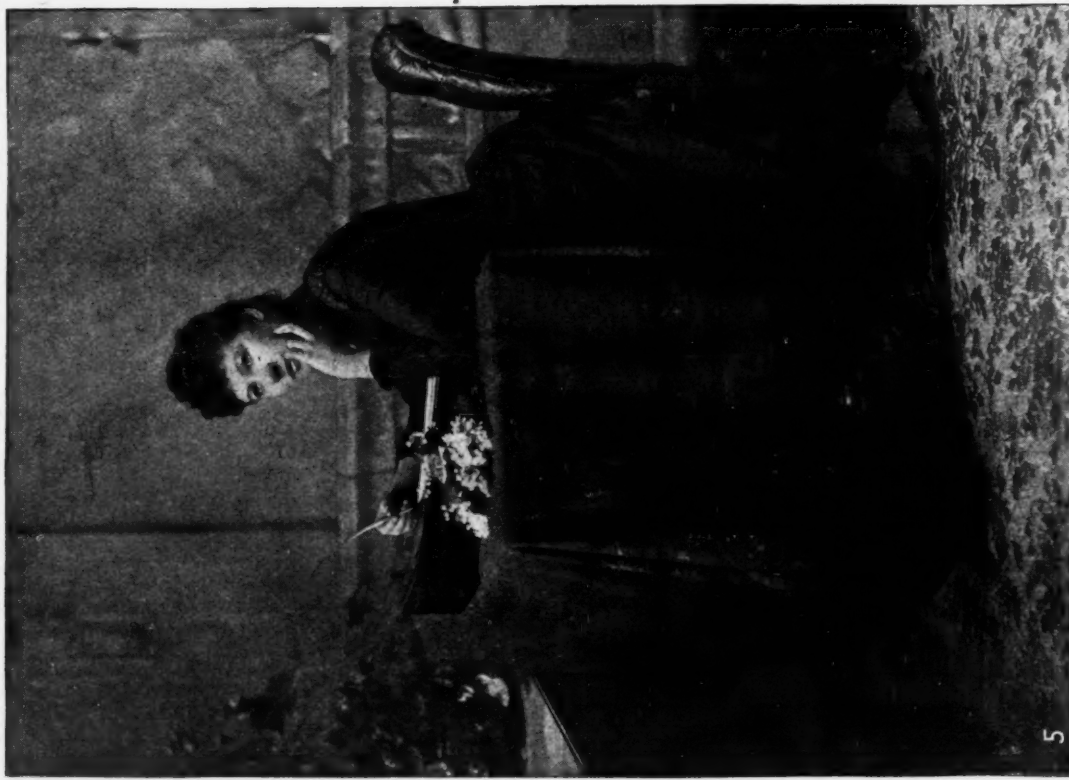
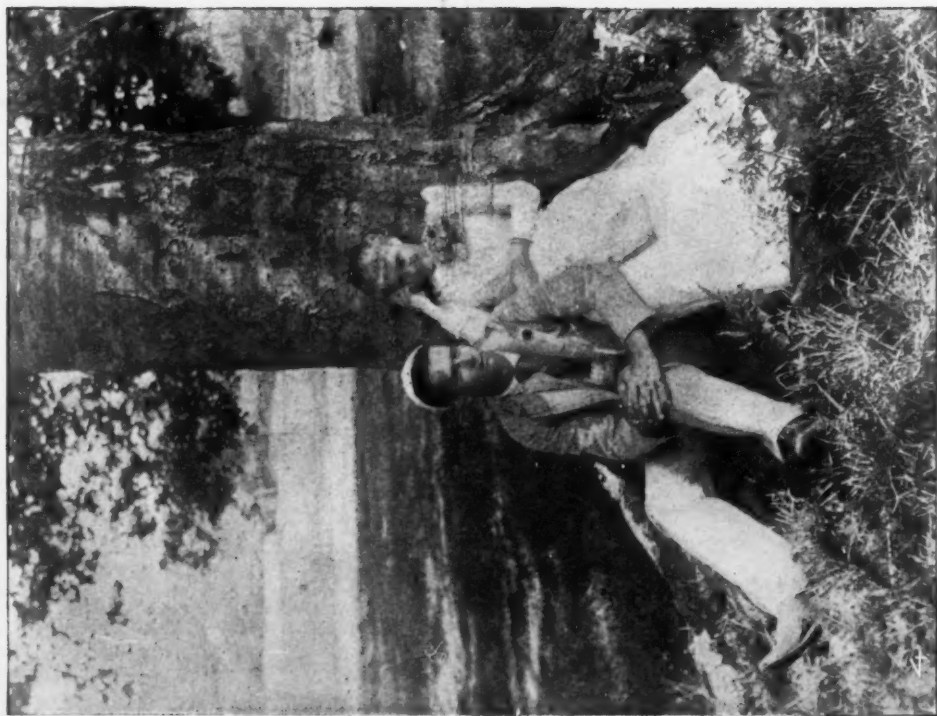
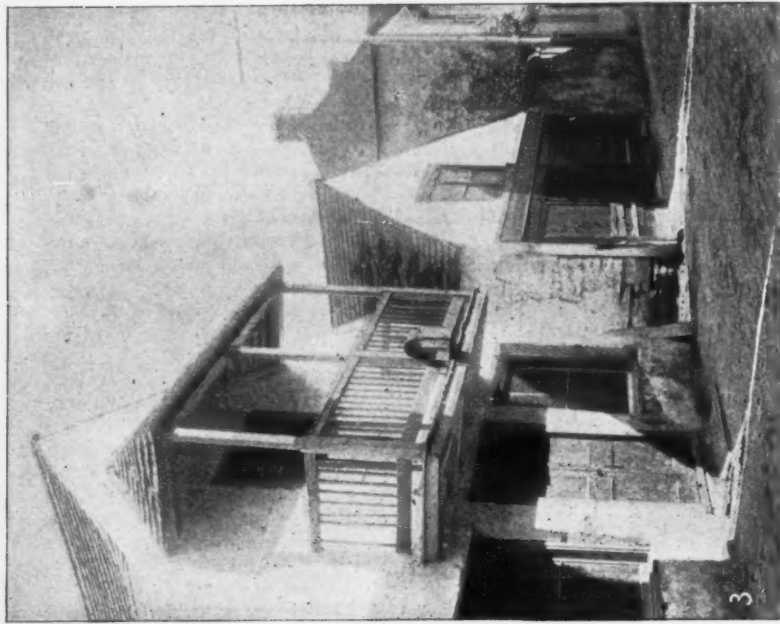
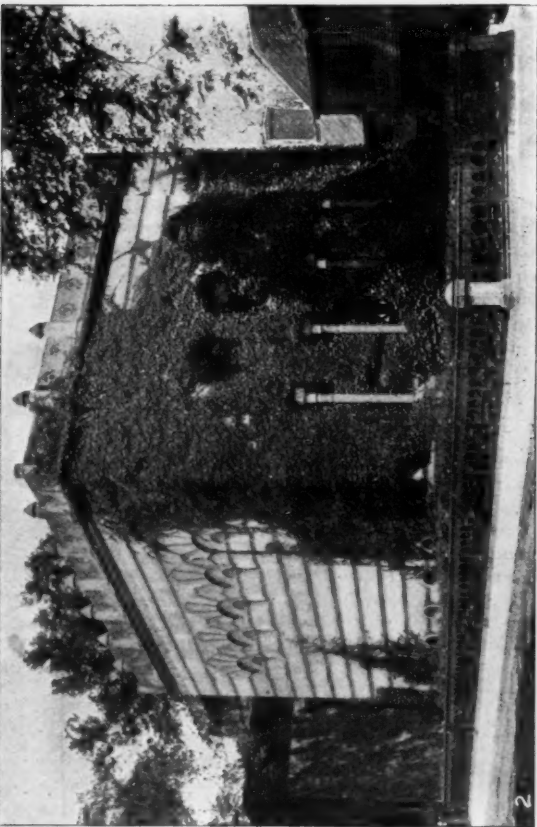
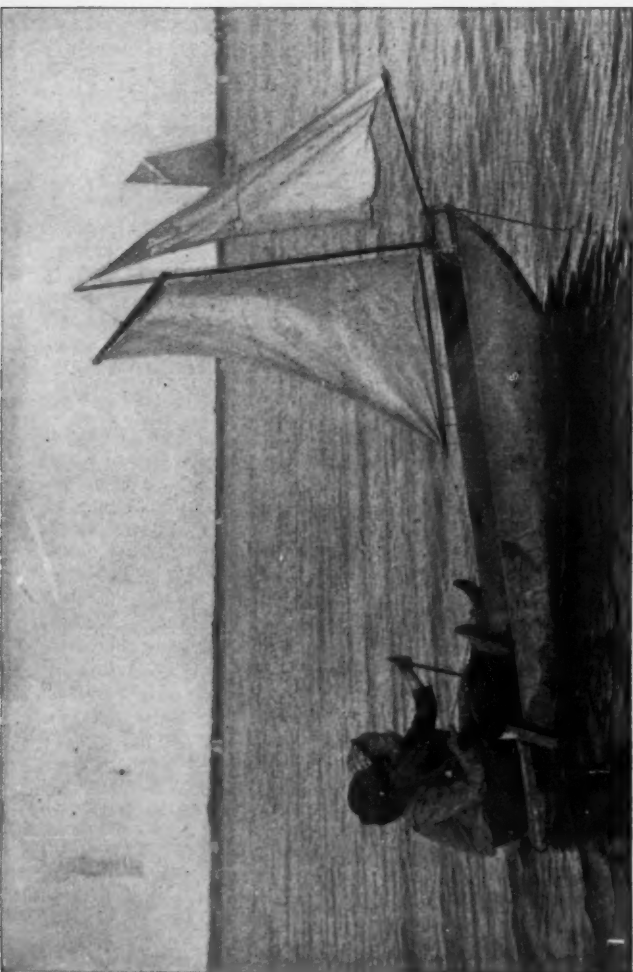
A correspondent at Mobile wants to know my opinion of the settlement bonds of the State of Tennessee "as an investment for trust funds." I am utterly opposed to the purchase of such bonds as an investment, and certainly can see no reason why they should be bought for trust funds. Any one who is familiar with the past history of these bonds, and who knows how precarious that past has been, will have great doubt of their future, though I consider them much better to-day than they were five or ten years ago.

A correspondent at St. Louis asks if I believe that the recent decision against the Chicago Gas Trust will wipe out that stock. Wipe it out? By no means! This is not the first decision of the kind, and in spite of it the stock has paid its one per cent. quarterly, and I am told continues to earn over six per cent. It is a speculative concern, to be sure; but why a low-priced dividend stock is not preferable for speculation to a raft of non-dividend payers that have no future before them, I cannot understand. I expect to see Gas Trust manipulated; but I do not think it will be much lower, and it may go ten or fifteen points higher with a jump.

From Newark comes an inquiry in regard to the Wabash Railroad Second Mortgage Bonds. My correspondent says when the road was reorganized he bought a bond at 82½. Since then they have gone down and appear very weak. "Do you think they are safe to hold for investment? Had I not better sell and buy such a bond as the Union Elevated of Brooklyn, or the New York, Susquehanna and Western Refunding 5's, or New York, Ontario and Western 5's?" I advise against the sale of Wabash Second Mortgage Bonds that have cost my reader 82½. This bond is not, strictly speaking, of an investment order, but rather semi-speculative. Yet I think it is fairly entitled to sell upon a better basis than the present market price, for last year's earnings showed a fair margin above the requirements upon the seconds; but with the decrease shown thus far this year, it is doubtful whether any surplus will be carried beyond the amount called for by the seconds. I think it probable that the interest will be regularly paid, unless a very great change occurs in the company's business.

If my correspondent is dependent upon his income from his investments, I would suggest that he sell his Wabash second, when he can do so without a loss, and replace it with something of a better character, even though he receives a less rate of interest. The bonds he mentions—the Union Elevated of

(Continued on page 371.)



1. THE "VOLUNTEER": PHOTO BY CHARLES E. JAMES, PROVIDENCE, R. I. 2. THE SCROLL AND KEY SOCIETY HALL, YALE COLLEGE: PHOTO BY LILLIE R. HUNT, NEW HAVEN, CONN. 3. CHARLOTTE STREET, ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.: PHOTO BY R. S. JAFFRAY, BROOKLYN, N. Y. 4. "THE WORLD WENT VERY WELL THEN": ANONYMOUS. 5. "HOW SHALL I BEGIN?": PHOTO BY S. N. BHEDWAR, REDHILL, SURREY, ENGLAND. 6. A RIVER SKETCH ON THE ST. REGIS, N. Y.: PHOTO BY HERBERT L. SMITH, SYRACUSE.

OUR SECOND AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC CONTEST.—EXAMPLES OF THE WORK SUBMITTED IN COMPETITION FOR THE PRIZES.

THE SCIENTIFIC CURE FOR CONSUMPTION AND ALLIED DISEASES.

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT THE SUCCESSFUL AMERICAN REMEDY.



THE wonderful progress and recent discoveries made in regard to the treatment and cure of consumption and its kindred diseases, have been among the most startling and revolutionary events in the history of medical science. While Dr. Koch and his colleagues in Europe are now enabled to give forth announcements and promises which attract the attention of the world, the labors of American physicians and scientists in the same direction have been crowned with an equal if not a greater and more convincing degree of practical success.

The wonderful American remedy which has resulted from the successful studies of our physicians in this land, where consumption has been the most dreaded scourge, is known as Aerated Oxygen. While by no means a universal curative or "elixir," it has already performed marvels in the alleviation and cure, not only of consumption, but of numerous allied ills, including principally asthma, bronchitis, pneumonia, diphtheria, catarrh, hay-fever, anemia, sore throat, whooping-cough, pharyngitis, laryngitis, and all the various diseases of the throat, lungs, and air passages.

Dr. Charles S. Collins, the eminent physician, who is at the head of the business management of the company incorporated at Nashua, N.H., for the preparation and supply of Aerated Oxygen, gave, in a recent press interview, the following interesting statement:

"All the habits of life tend to reduce the amount of oxygen inhaled, and consequently there is more or less impurity in the blood, which furnishes a fertile soil for the breeding of diseased germs. How may we increase the amount of oxygen so that the waste, effete matter may be burned up in the lungs, and the germs killed? Certainly not by administering drugs through the stomach. Aerated Oxygen supplies the place of pure air and gives to asphyxiated nature the means by which to protect herself from danger. By full, free inhalation every inch of surface, from the nose to the last air-cell, is bathed in aerated oxygen vapor, unhealthy secretions are disinfected, the mucous membrane is cleared of impurities, the germs of disease wither and die, and in a short time the victim of any throat or lung trouble notices signs of improvement. Color returns to the blanched cheek, because the oxygen brightens the blood, and carries strength to the digestive organs; sleep is induced, because the brain is no longer poisoned with impure blood; in a word, life begins anew under the stimulus of this great tonic."

The company's Board of Directors at Nashua includes the Mayor of the city, three ex-Mayors, twelve physicians, two bank presidents, and a number of the substantial business men of the place.

A representative of the New York World, who has been visiting the company's headquarters, interviewed a large number of leading citizens and collected some extraordinary testimonials as to the results obtained from the use of the new remedy. Ex-Mayor Tollis of Nashua, said: "I believe Aerated Oxygen to be the best preparation for throat and lung troubles on the market."

"Nothing ever relieved me," declared Dr. C. E. Faxon, the well-known dentist, who had been for years a chronic sufferer from hay-fever, "until I tried the Aerated Oxygen. I simply take a few inhalations and that is the end of it."

The wife of a letter-carrier who had asthma so badly that she had not been able to lie down for a month past, declared that the first inhalation relieved her, and that she now "breathes easily for the first time in fifteen years."

The local druggists testify to the very general demand for the remedy, one saying: "It seems to cure everybody. Catarrh, bronchitis, colds, hay-fever, disappear like magic before this great remedy."

What is Aerated Oxygen? Briefly it is a scientific combination of chemicals which react upon the application of heat and produce a new gas rich in oxygen. The cost of an outfit is about one-third that of any other so-called oxygen home treatment, so that it is really a very cheap medicine to use. The use of the apparatus is easily understood—an important factor in a treatment of this kind. Air passing through this new compound by means of an inhaler becomes charged with free oxygen and other medicinal substances. In this form it is inhaled to every part of the nose or throat and lungs, killing in its course every sort of disease germ, and depositing upon the diseased surface the most remarkable healing balm known to medical sci-

ence. It requires but a single treatment to demonstrate its grateful relief to a sufferer from any throat or lung difficulty.

"When inhaled," writes Dr. Robert Bartholow, of New York City, "it produces a sensation of warmth in the larynx, trachea and bronchia, a sense of mental exhilaration, a keener appetite, and a disposition to greater bodily exertion; stimulates the cardiac movements, energizes the nutritive functions, and increases the bodily weight. These results are due to the effects of the oxygen on the blood. It increases the number and stimulates the activity of the red blood globules."

Aerated Oxygen does not stop here. Acting by its magnetic properties and through the nervous system, every organ in the body must be stimulated to a healthier action, and nature is assisted in restoring vitality to every diseased organ. In this way, it produces a general toning up of the whole system, whatever the cause of the disability may have been. This last is what would be called its indirect or systemic effect, brought about by renewing the old, worn-out, impure blood, and thus giving the whole system a new start. If consumption depends upon the infectious organisms in the tissues, then certainly the most rational mode of treatment in phthisis must include the administration of antiseptic agents. The most powerful antiseptic known to science is oxygen, for, in an atmosphere of oxygen it is impossible for disease germs to exist.

The recent discovery of the consumption bacillus at once gave rise to a series of experiments, which have placed the inhalation of oxygen into the lungs at the head of all remedies. The experiments which have been made with Aerated Oxygen Compound by many physicians go to prove beyond a doubt that it is by far the safest and most potent form in which to administer it, while the results obtained in practical tests prove it to be a curative agent whose value has only to be understood to be appreciated.

The Aerated Oxygen is supplied in liquid form with full directions for generating.

The price of Aerated Oxygen places it—as emphatically a remedy of this character ought to be placed—within the reach of everybody. It is manufactured by improved methods, and on a large scale. If the cost should seem large to anybody, it would be only to those who have never had occasion to purchase similar products. A single bottle is frequently the only family medicine used in a whole year, a few doses sufficing to cure most attacks of cold, cough, and mild throat and lung troubles.

Any reader of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER who may be interested in this subject should write to the Aerated Oxygen Company, at 19 Beekman Street, New York, or Nashua, N. H., for an illustrated descriptive pamphlet. They are mailed free of charge and contain convincing testimonials.

KANSAS.

KANSAS is undoubtedly again entering upon a period of business activity, and with the return of the old life and the dawning of the new prosperity, new towns and localities are coming to the front. One of the most richly endowed of these is Pittsburg, in the southeastern part of the State, which from a population of about 4,000 in 1887 has increased its numbers to 10,000. The town is provided with all the improvements and conveniences customarily found in cities of 25,000 inhabitants. It has one of the best water-works systems in the State, with a capacity of 2,000,000 gallons per twenty-four hours. The water is supplied from inexhaustible artesian wells of an average depth of 1,000 feet. The city is lighted with gas and electricity, and gas is furnished at the rate of 75 cents per one thousand feet for heating, and \$1.25 for lighting purposes. A telephone system is being placed in operation, and the best equipped electric street railway in the State. Pittsburg has an excellent school system, with adequate and superior accommodations and facilities; a Young Men's Christian Association organization, and churches of nearly all religious denominations with creditable memberships; a good opera-house, and an enterprising and creditable press of weekly and daily papers. Located 130 miles southwest of Kansas City, Pittsburg has four great systems of railway, the Frisco, Gulf, Missouri Pacific, and Santa Fé, while a fifth is under way, and others in contemplation. The principal natural resources and advantages that are bringing this community to the front are the inexhaustible coal deposits, comprising a belt of about 125,000 acres, with Pittsburg as the centre; immense forests of timber of all kinds within easy access; iron in incalculable quantities grading higher than the Birmingham ore; great zinc and lead mines within twenty miles, said to be probably the richest the world has ever known; superior sandstone for building purposes, and a vast, rich agricultural territory directly tributary. There are forty-three immense coal shafts in operation within a radius of five miles of the town, employing 3,500 miners, mining at the rate of 125,000 cars of coal per annum. Slack coal from the mines is sold to manufacturers, delivered at Pittsburg, under twenty-years' contract for fifty cents per ton. This fact, together with the enormous quantities of zinc, lead, iron, and copper ores, and valuable timbers, all near at hand, are attracting to the locality diversified manufacturing interests of great importance. With raw material at hand exceedingly cheap, situated in a section of the country having an almost unlimited demand, and most favorable transportation rates, Pittsburg gives promise of a phenomenal future among the great manufacturing cities.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., has no city larger than itself within a radius of over 200 miles, and is attracting capital, investors, and manufacturers from everywhere. It had only 6,522 inhabitants in 1880; it has to-day, with its suburbs, fully 25,000, a growth unexcelled in the Union. The vast wealth surrounding it, developed and undeveloped; its railway systems, electric railroads, and future growth, make it a noteworthy place for development. Mr. D. L. Griffith, a prominent citizen, will gladly respond to inquiries regarding Springfield.

SPECIAL FOOD FOR BRAIN AND NERVES.

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PREPARED ACCORDING TO THE FORMULA OF PROFESSOR PERCY. From the Vital principle of the Brain of the Ox and the Embryo of the Wheat and Oat. For more than twenty years Physicians have used and recommended this Brain principle, as the best restorer of vigor and impaired vitality. Thousands of the world's best Brain workers, college students, and those engaged in athletic sports, have maintained their bodily and mental activity by its use. It is not a "Patent Medicine"; the formula is on every label. It is a vital nutrient Phosphite, not a Laboratory Phosphate. Descriptive pamphlet, with testimonials, free. F. GROSBY CO., 56 W. 25th St., N. Y. Druggists, or sent by mail, \$1.00.

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THESE ARE IN STOCK.

They also Make to Order,

Maid-of-Honor Gowns, BRIDESMAIDS' DRESSES, ETC.,

IN GRECIAN, GREENAWAY, AND GRETCHEN DESIGNS.

Amateur Photographic Contest.

A LARGE list of entries in our Amateur Photographic Contests, which it was intended to acknowledge in this week's issue, has unfortunately been crowded out by press of other important matter. The receipt of these entries will be acknowledged in next week's paper.



RELEASED

FROM THE BONDAGE OF DISEASE, THE EXHILARATION AND GLADNESS ARE INDESCRIBABLE. YOU BEGIN TO DO WITH EASE WHAT HAS, FOR A DREARY LONG TIME, BEEN IMPOSSIBLE. BUT FIRST A STRONG HAND TO SET YOU FREE. HERE IT IS: THE

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HARTSHORN'S SELF-ACTING SHADE ROLLERS

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Golden Hair Wash.

This preparation, free from all objectionable qualities, will, after a few applications, turn the hair that Golden Color or Sunny Hue so universally sought after and admired. The best in the world. \$1 per bottle; six for \$5. R. T. BELLCHAMBERS, Importer of fine Human Hair Goods, 317 SIXTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

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The "Fischer Piano" at the White House.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Dec. 16th, 1889.

Gentlemen—It affords me much pleasure to inform you that the piano which I ordered from you for a Christmas present to my mother has been received. My mother joins me in expressing to you our great satisfaction with the piano, its tone being very sweet, sympathetic and powerful, and the touch and action all that could be desired. The case is beautiful in design and finish. I thank you for the careful attention you have given to this order. Yours truly,

Russell B. Harrison
To Messrs. J. & C. FISCHER,
110 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

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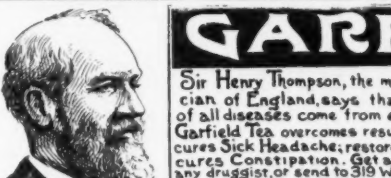
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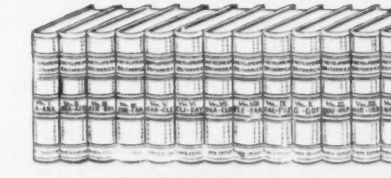
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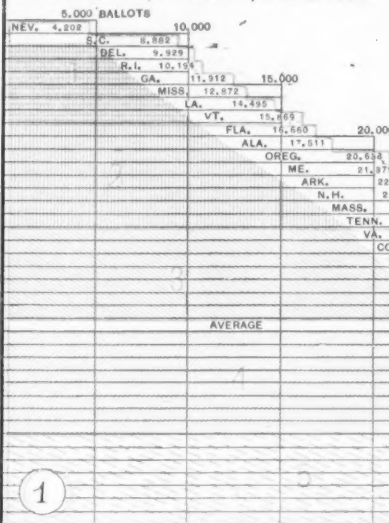
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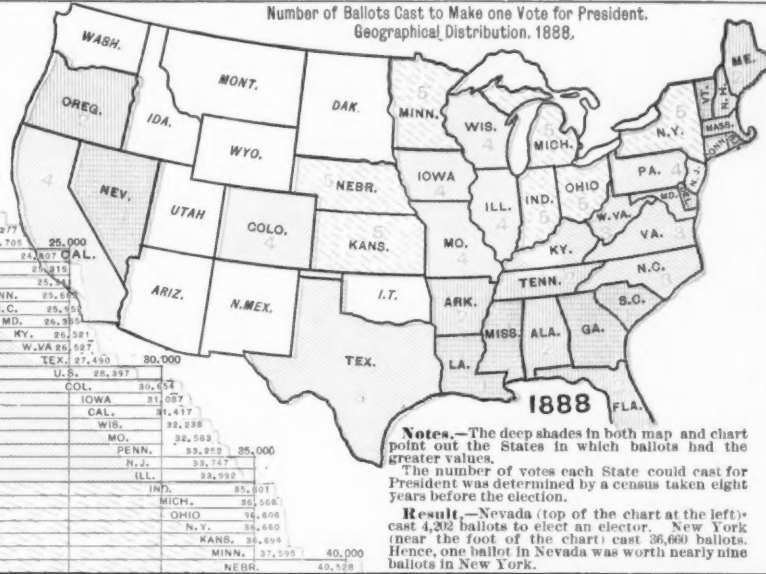
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Number of Ballots Cast to Make one Vote for President, Exact Comparison, 1888.



Number of Ballots Cast to Make one Vote for President, Geographical Distribution, 1888.



Variation in the Number of Ballots Cast to Make one Presidential Vote.

(Indicated by the red lines running from column to column, and the figures printed where the lines cross the columns.)

Notes.—These three elections were governed by the census of 1870. Twenty-one States only are represented. The whole number would crowd the chart and add nothing to the force of the fact of variation. The State casting the highest number of ballots to elect one elector (voting at the greatest disadvantage) is ranked "1," and placed at the top of its respective column. The rank is printed at the left of the ballot record. The rank of other States follows in order, from the top downward. The increase in population accounts for the increase in ballots. The decrease in ballots in certain States cannot be due to decrease of population except, perhaps, in Nevada.

1880

1-40,000

2-32,000

3-24,000

4-16,000

5-8,000

6-4,000

7-2,000

8-1,000

9-500

10-250

11-125

12-62

13-31

14-15

15-7

16-3

17-1

18-0

19-0

20-0

21-0

22-0

23-0

24-0

25-0

26-0

27-0

28-0

29-0

30-0

31-0

32-0

33-0

34-0

35-0

36-0

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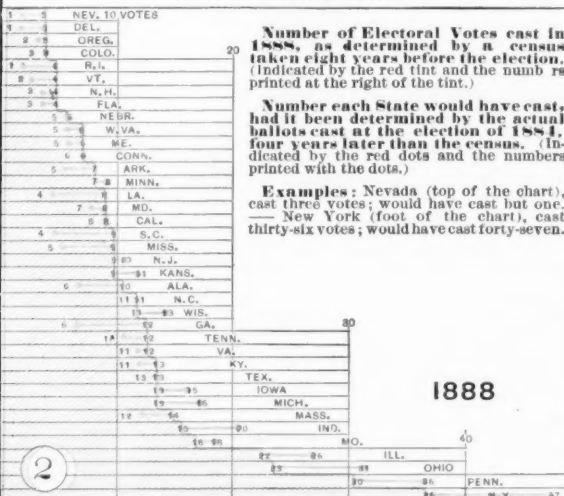
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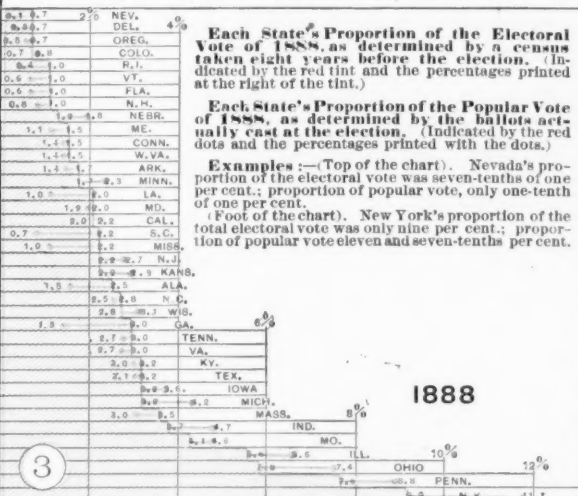
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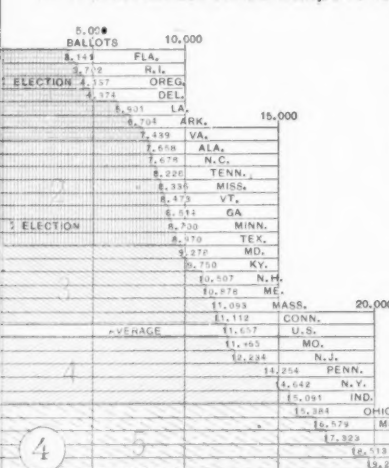
Number of Electoral Votes.



Proportion of Electoral Vote and Popular Vote.



Average Number of Ballots Cast to Make one Vote for President, Exact Comparison, 1840-1860.

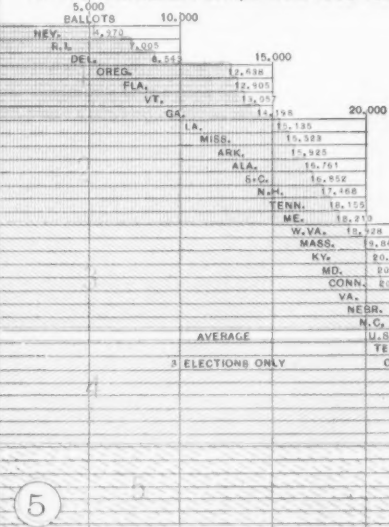


Average Number of Ballots Cast to Make one Vote for President, Geographical Distribution, 1840-1860.



Note.—The six elections (1840-1860) are the six immediately preceding the Civil War, during which period slaves were counted at three-fifths of their number in determining the number of Presidential votes of each State, but were not permitted to cast any ballots at the elections. This law gave the Slave States a marked advantage in Presidential elections. The advantage resulting to the several States, through the operation of this law and from other causes, is delineated in the map and chart by the deeper tints of color and the figures printed at the right of the chart tints.

Average Number of Ballots Cast to Make one Vote for President, Exact Comparison, 1868-1888.

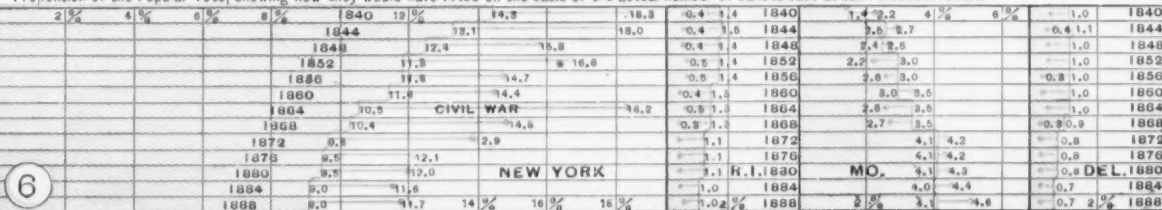


Average Number of Ballots Cast to Make one Vote for President, Geographical Distribution, 1868-1888.



Note.—The six Presidential elections (1868-1888) are all that have been held since the close of the Civil War. A comparison of this map and chart with those above (exhibit 4) show that there has been no marked change in the actual voting relations among the States; that although the slave clause of the Constitution has been inoperative during the whole of this latter period, yet the "Slave States" as a whole, have at least retained the advantage given them by that clause.

Proportion of the Electoral Vote, showing how four states did vote from 1840 to 1888 under the Census Law. (Tint.)



Rank in No. of Ballots Cast to Make one Presidential Vote.

New England States. "Slave" States.

1868	1872	1876	1880	1884	1888
(3 STATES DID NOT VOTE)	1 OHIO	1 OHIO	1 OHIO	1 OHIO	1 OHIO
1 MICH.	2 N.Y.	3 IOWA	4 N.Y.	5 IND.	6 N.Y.
2 ILL.	3 IND.	4 ILL.	5 IND.	6 N.Y.	7 IND.
3 IND.	4 ILL.	5 IND.	6 N.Y.	7 IND.	8 N.Y.
4 N.Y.	5 IND.	6 N.Y.	7 IND.	8 N.Y.	9 IND.
5 IND.	6 N.Y.	7 IND.	8 N.Y.	9 IND.	10 N.Y.
6 N.Y.	7 IND.	8 N.Y.	9 IND.	10 N.Y.	11 IND.
7 IND.	8 N.Y.	9 IND.	10 N.Y.	11 IND.	12 N.Y.
8 N.Y.	9 IND.	10 N.Y.	11 IND.	12 N.Y.	13 IND.
9 IND.	10 N.Y.	11 IND.	12 N.Y.	13 IND.	14 N.Y.
10 N.Y.	11 IND.	12 N.Y.	13 IND.	14 N.Y.	15 IND.
11 IND.	12 N.Y.	13 IND.	14 N.Y.	15 IND.	16 N.Y.
12 N.Y.	13 IND.	14 N.Y.	15 IND.	16 N.Y.	17 IND.
13 IND.	14 N.Y.	15 IND.	16 N.Y.	17 IND.	18 N.Y.
14 N.Y.	15 IND.	16 N.Y.	17 IND.	18 N.Y.	19 IND.
15 IND.	16 N.Y.	17 IND.	18 N.Y.	19 IND.	20 N.Y.
16 N.Y.	17 IND.	18 N.Y.	19 IND.	20 N.Y.	21 IND.
17 IND.	18 N.Y.	19 IND.	20 N.Y.	21 IND.	22 N.Y.
18 N.Y.	19 IND.	20 N.Y.	21 IND.	22 N.Y.	23 IND.
19 IND.	20 N.Y.	21 IND.	22 N.Y.	23 IND.	24 N.Y.
20 N.Y.	21 IND.	22 N.Y.	23 IND.	24 N.Y.	25 IND.
21 IND.	22 N.Y.	23 IND.	24 N.Y.	25 IND.	26 N.Y.
22 N.Y.	23 IND.	24 N.Y.	25 IND.	26 N.Y.	27 IND.
23 IND.	24 N.Y.	25 IND.	26 N.Y.	27 IND.	28 N.Y.
24 N.Y.	25 IND.	26 N.Y.	27 IND.	28 N.Y.	29 IND.
25 IND.	26 N.Y.	27 IND.	28 N.Y.	29 IND.	30 N.Y.
26 N.Y.	27 IND.	28 N.Y.	29 IND.	30 N.Y.	31 IND.
27 IND.	28 N.Y.	29 IND.	30 N.Y.	31 IND.	32 N.Y.
28 N.Y.	29 IND.	30 N.Y.	31 IND.	32 N.Y.	33 IND.
29 IND.	30 N.Y.	31 IND.	32 N.Y.	33 IND.	34 N.Y.
30 N.Y.	31 IND.	32 N.Y.	33 IND.	34 N.Y.	35 IND.
31 IND.	32 N.Y.	33 IND.	34 N.Y.	35 IND.	36 N.Y.
32 N.Y.	33 IND.	34 N.Y.	35 IND.	36 N.Y.	37 IND.
33 IND.	34 N.Y.	35 IND.	36 N.Y.	37 IND.	38 N.Y.
34 N.Y.	35 IND.	36 N.Y.	37 IND.	38 N.Y.	39 IND.
35 IND.	36 N.Y.	37 IND.	38 N.Y.	39 IND.	40 N.Y.
36 N.Y.	37 IND.	38 N.Y.	39 IND.	40 N.Y.	41 IND.
37 IND.	38 N.Y.	39 IND.	40 N.Y.	41 IND.	42 N.Y.
38 N.Y.	39 IND.	40 N.Y.	41 IND.	42 N.Y.	43 IND.
39 IND.	40 N.Y.	41 IND.	42 N.Y.	43 IND.	44 N.Y.
40 N.Y.	41 IND.	42 N.Y.	43 IND.	44 N.Y.	45 IND.
41 IND.	42 N.Y.	43 IND.	44 N.Y.	45 IND.	46 N.Y.
42 N.Y.	43 IND.	44 N.Y.	45 IND.	46 N.Y.	47 IND.
43 IND.	44 N.Y.	45 IND.	46 N.Y.	47 IND.	48 N.Y.
44 N.Y.	45 IND.	46 N.Y.	47 IND.	48 N.Y.	49 IND.
45 IND.	46 N.Y.	47 IND.	48 N.Y.	49 IND.	50 N.Y.
46 N.Y.	47 IND.	48 N.Y.	49 IND.	50 N.Y.	51 IND.
47 IND.	48 N.Y.	49 IND.	50 N.Y.	51 IND.	52 N.Y.
48 N.Y.	49 IND.	50 N.Y.	51 IND.	52 N.Y.	53 IND.
49 IND.	50 N.Y.	51 IND.	52 N.Y.	53 IND.	54 N.Y.
50 N.Y.	51 IND.	52 N.Y.	53 IND.	54 N.Y.	55 IND.
51 IND.	52 N.Y.	53 IND.	54 N.Y.	55 IND.	56 N.Y.
52 N.Y.	53 IND.	54 N.Y.	55 IND.	56 N.Y.	57 IND.
53 IND.	54 N.Y.	55 IND.	56 N.Y.	57 IND.	58 N.Y.
54 N.Y.	55 IND.	56 N.Y.	57 IND.	58 N.Y.	59 IND.
55 IND.	56 N.Y.	57 IND.	58 N.Y.	59 IND.	60 N.Y.
56 N.Y.	57 IND.	58 N.Y.	59 IND.	60 N.Y.	61 IND.
57 IND.	58 N.Y.	59 IND.	60 N.Y.	61 IND.	62 N.Y.
58 N.Y.	59 IND.	60 N.Y.	61 IND.	62 N.Y.	63 IND.
59 IND.	60 N.Y.	61 IND.	62 N.Y.	63 IND.	64 N.Y.
60 N.Y.	61 IND.	62 N.Y.	63 IND.	64 N.Y.	65 IND.
61 IND.	62 N.Y.	63 IND.	64 N.Y.	65 IND.	66 N.Y.
62 N.Y.	63 IND.	64 N.Y.	65 IND.	66 N.Y.	67 IND.
63 IND.	64 N.Y.	65 IND.	66 N.Y.	67 IND.	68 N.Y.
64 N.Y.	65 IND.	66 N.Y.	67 IND.	68 N.Y.	69 IND.
65 IND.	66 N.Y.	67 IND.	68 N.Y.	69 IND.	70 N.Y.
66 N.Y.	67 IND.	68 N.Y.	69 IND.	70 N.Y.	71 IND.
67 IND.	68 N.Y.	69 IND.	70 N.Y.	71 IND.	72 N.Y.
68 N.Y.	69 IND.	70 N.Y.	71 IND.	72 N.Y.	73 IND.
69 IND.	70 N.Y.	71 IND.	72 N.Y.	73 IND.	74 N.Y.
70 N.Y.	71 IND.	72 N.Y.	73 IND.	74 N.Y.	75 IND.
71 IND.	72 N.Y.	73 IND.	74 N.Y.	75 IND.	76 N.Y.
72 N.Y.	73 IND.	74 N.Y.	75 IND.	76 N.Y.	77 IND.
73 IND.	74 N.Y.	75 IND.	76 N.Y.	77 IND.	78 N.Y.
74 N.Y.	75 IND.	76 N.Y.	77 IND.	78 N.Y.	79 IND.
75 IND.	76 N.Y.	77 IND.	78 N.Y.	79 IND.	80 N.Y.
76 N.Y.	77 IND.	78 N.Y.	79 IND.	80 N.Y.	81 IND.
77 IND.	78 N.Y.	79 IND.	80 N.Y.	81 IND.	82 N.Y.
78 N.Y.	79 IND.	80 N.Y.	81 IND.	82 N.Y.	83 IND.
79 IND.	80 N.Y.	81 IND.	82 N.Y.	83 IND.	84 N.Y.
80 N.Y.	81 IND.	82 N.Y.	83 IND.	84 N.Y.	85 IND.
81 IND.	82 N.Y.	83 IND.	84 N.Y.	85 IND.	86 N.Y.
82 N.Y.	83 IND.	84 N.Y.	85 IND.	86 N.Y.	87 IND.
83 IND.	84 N.Y.	85 IND.	86 N.Y.	87 IND.	88 N.Y.
84 N.Y.	85 IND.	86 N.Y.	87 IND.	88 N.Y.	89 IND.
85 IND.	86 N.Y.	87 IND.	88 N.Y.	89 IND.	90 N.Y.
86 N.Y.	87 IND.	88 N.Y.	89 IND.	90 N.Y.	91 IND.
87 IND.	88 N.Y.	89 IND.	90 N.Y.	91 IND.	92 N.Y.
88 N.Y.	89 IND.	90 N.Y.	91 IND.	92 N.Y.	93 IND.
89 IND.	90 N.Y.	91 IND.	92 N.Y.	93 IND.	94 N.Y.
90 N.Y.	91 IND.	92 N.Y.	93 IND.	94 N.Y.	95 IND.
91 IND.	92 N.Y.	93 IND.	94 N.Y.	95 IND.	96 N.Y.
92 N.Y.	93 IND.	94 N.Y.	95 IND.	96 N.Y.	97 IND.
93 IND.	94 N.Y.	95 IND.	96 N.Y.	97 IND.	98 N.Y.
94 N.Y.	95 IND.	96 N.Y.	97 IND.	98 N.Y.	99 IND.
95 IND.	96 N.Y.	97 IND.	98 N.Y.	99 IND.	100 N.Y.

Notes.—The record above, indicates (by rank only) the position of disadvantage occupied by each State at each of the six Presidential Elections since the Civil War. In this respect (rank only), it completes the record of the chart above this one which gives both rank and ballots of twenty-one States for three of these six elections. The South Carolina history, being so very remarkable, is specially indicated by a tracing line and dots.

